PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,569.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday 2-39 P. M.				
21st Nov	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610	......	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	......	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	......	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	......	...
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	......	...
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000	......	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912	......	...

T.=Through Steamer.
* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA*	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	6,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
LINGA	2171	Mon 16th Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,305	Thur. 19th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 20th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Nov, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 21st Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

16th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 16[illegible]
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
* ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec. 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

* This Steamer will call at COLOMBO, Saloon fare, Rs. 75.

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No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
TOTOMI MARU	..	B. Smith	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	14th Dec	25th Dec. 1909.
MOYORI MARU	..	J. Hands	26th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—

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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed!

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up........ Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits........ Gold $3,468,244·55

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Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
43/45, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY. LD

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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YET PERFECT TIMEKEEPERS.

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We Solicit a visit of inspection from those interested in the various progressive Stages of Watch Manufacture.

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Sound lever movement, compensation balance, every construction detail carefully executed; ensuring the correct measurement of time. We cannot adequately describe the case, it is the most compact we have ever seen.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

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ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it,

SOLE AGENTS.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and efficient means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The [illegible] Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 3, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents [illegible]

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., [illegible]AY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the names of [illegible] The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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THIRD YEAR OF UNBROKEN SUCCESS OF
British Dunlops

1908.

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Dunlops - - First.
Mr. A. Lee Guinness on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - Second.
Mr. A. E. George on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - Third.

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MULTI-CYLINDER CLASS.

Mr. H. Reed on a 5 h.p. twin-cylinder DOT fitted with
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THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,
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LIPTONS PICKLES.

MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY,
ROUELL ROAD, LONDON.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

	Rs.	A.	
MIXED PICKLES	5	8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
ONIONS	6	4	Do.
CAULIFLOWER	5	8	Do.
CHOW CHOW	5	8	Do.
WALNUTS	6	4	Do.

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS, with patent lever lid.

PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY, LIPTON BUILDING,
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ON GOVERNMENT LIST. | Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

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GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 184[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and a HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan, both inclusive), from the 1st to the 31st December, 1908, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to the midnight of the 14th January 1909.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rupees 20 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th of June, 1908, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office in Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 16th November, 1908, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. on SATURDAYS, and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. (S.T.) on other week days to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on the 19th October, 1908, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain their Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after MONDAY, the 30th November, 1908, on production of Share Certificates to Company's Secretary at Hubli.

By order of the Directors,

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

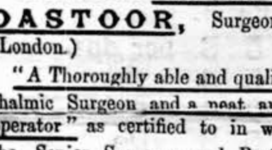
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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

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Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

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COGNAC.
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T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

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3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
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Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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Sole Proprietor......MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

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A ROAR FROM START TO FINISH.

ONE VERDICT

THE FINEST TROUPE OF JUVENILE PERFORMERS

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SEE THE MERRY WIDOW BALLET.
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DAINTY DANCING.

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GRAND MATINEES
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WORLD
BEFORE YOU.

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THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.

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Depicting LIFE ON BOARD an ITALIAN Cruiser.

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GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
Showing the latest novelties of
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

By kind permission from the B. E. S. and T. Co., all Tram Cars Stop opposite our main door.

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Special arrangement will be made for Zenana Ladies if previous notice is given to the manager.

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Velvet Box to seat four ..	Rs. 6	First Class Arm Chairs	Re. 1
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OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

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We are introducing the latest novelties of films.

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WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

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GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

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The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A MARRIED COUPLE or a BACHELOR can be received as PAYING GUESTS in a flat in Wodehouse Road. Apply Box No. 533, care of this Paper.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EUSTACE MILES PROTEID FOOD.—The best Food for the brain, very sustaining, easily digested and assimilated, absolutely pure, Uric Acid free. Rs. 1-3 per tin. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuls in choicest strins. Fresh supply, just received. PALEKAR & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bomby.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6, Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thou and; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO BE LET, in Wheeler's Buildings, 4 large OFFICE ROOMS, on the 1st floor, West, Wired for lights and fans. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co. on the premises.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—ONE SURVEYOR and ESTIMATOR for Railway work for from three to four months on Rs. 50 to 70 per Mensem according to qualifications. Apply to Mr. BRIGHT, care of Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

WANTED.—A PONY and TRAP complete. Pony about 14-2. Apply Mr. LEACH, care of Leach and Weborny, Rampart Row, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evening, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, [illegible] to entrust their [illegible] to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured, piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, cupboards, almirahs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, iron safes, large cupboard, book-stand, sideboard, 3 Smith's type-writers in good order.

2 cases new saddlery and saddles.

By order of the French Wreath and Co. of London and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Edward Jones and Co., the Undertakers of Bombay.

E. J. & Co. 1-3, 3 cases hardware, coffin furniture and haberdasheries.

N. B.—The above 3 cases will be positively sold this time and sale not postponed.

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. W. F. Jardine, consisting of watch, brooch-pin, chain with ring, locket, table cutlery, a choice collection of plated ware, barometer, photo requisites, cameras, time pieces, telescopes, woollen and cotton wearing apparels, leather and canvas bags, trunks, table linen, boots and shoes, bed clothing, game animal skins, bison hides and heads, books, maps, lanterns, candlesticks, crockery, glassware, table, glass, provisions, caps, hats, aluminium and copper pots, kitchen sundries, enamelled and tin ware, megaphones, tiffin baskets, camp tents with poles, matting, chicks, curtains, carpets, a useful assortment of camp furnitures suitable for district officers, horns, game skulls and other lot of useful sundries.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.

The property of A. E. Sherring, Esqr., late Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

1 12-H.P. motor car, 5 seated, 2 cylinder, by Darracq, in working order.

The property of a gentleman going to England shortly:—

1 12-H. P. 2-cylinder 6-seated Beeston Humber Motor car with hood and glass screen in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY, etc., of the Clive Aerated Water Factory and the accessories of the Clive Bakery and good will.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bellasis Road opposite the Byculla Club on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the machinery, etc, of the above Factory.

1 Campbell's 3 H.P. oil engine with circulating tank with silencer.

1 Haward and Tyler sodawater machine, 11 gallons cylinder, 2½ inches pump, to be worked with two fillers, giving an outturn of 1,000 dozens per day.

1 Bottle filler with syrup pump complete.
1 Gasometer with copper bell complete.
1 Wrought iron 400 gallons storage tank.
1 Zinc 120 „ „
1 „ 50 „ „
2 Charcoal Filters.

1 Steel shafting 24 feet long 2 inches diameter with pulleys, belting.

About 500 dozens bottle with boxes, 4 hand carts, also few articles of household furniture.

The above Factory is in working order and realizes good sale.

N.B.—The above Factory can be seen working any day from 2 to 5 p. m.

Also the accessories of the Clive Bakery such as carts, tables, tin moulds, etc.

Private offers for the above will be received by the Auctioneers before the day of Sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawingroom and bedroom furnitures, elegant partition screen by Wimbridge, old Chinware, glassware, crockery, platedware, pictures, English ice safe, etc., the property of F. Yorke Smith, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues are published.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a dwelling-house in Khatrivad, Bulsar.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the acting official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Bhugwan Motee Khatree and others, insolvents, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Mr. Kavasjee Dhunjibhai Dhunbhoora, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 29th Instant, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises at Bulsar the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents and the mortgagee in the following landed property:—

All that piece of land with a dwelling-house standing thereon situate in Khatriwad at Balsar in the district of Surat, in the Cocoanut division, bearing Survey registered No. 37, stated in the title-deed to measure on the north and south in breadth 15 feet and 10 inches; on the west 13 feet, 10 inches; on the east and west side in length 54 feet and 9 inches; with a courtyard of 63 feet and 4 inches; and bounded on the north by the house No. 38 of Haria Jiwan; on the south by the house No. 36 of Daya Chiba; on the east by the Road and on the west by the ground of courtyard of Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms the effects of the late Mr. A. Warden, consisting of 1 bull-terrier dog "Pat," 1 bull-bitch "Milstone zoe" and nine puppies of the above-mentioned dogs born on 26th July last.

The above can be seen at Messrs. Stephens & Sons, Girgaum, as also the effects of the late Mr. J. W. C. Coates such as D B C Fire gun, Winchester Repeater in cases and a lot of cartridges, also the effects of the late Mr. Charles E. Parker, consisting of leather trunk, books, Webley revolver with cartridges, masonic case, field glasses, photo frames, compass, microscope, wearing apparel, coats, boots, hats, gladstone bag and other odds and ends.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of Baron Hyiscing (His Imperial Russian Majesty's Consul General for India), at Roosevelt House, behind Messrs. Green, Apollo Bunder, his household furniture, consisting of black and tapestry lined sofas, chairs and easychairs, blackwood Curzon chairs, office table and revolving office chairs, teapoys, cloth-presses, almyrahs, chest of drawers, washhand table, mirror back side-board, dinner wagzon, iron and brass bedstead, hat-stand, alluminium cooking utensils and similar other household articles.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST.

SALE OF a very Valuable Bungalow with out-houses on an extensive piece of land and garden, at Mazagon, next to Mazagon Castle.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and CO., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell the undermentioned, property by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Mr. Alex Williams (deceased), the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st March, 1907, and made between the said Mr. Alex Williams of the one part, and the said mortgagees of the other part, and the further charge, dated 10th April 1907 endorsed thereon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 2569 square yards or thereabouts together with one storied large bungalow, out-houses, stable, and a well situate at Mazagon in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the Mazagon Road, on the West by the property of the Honourable Sir Vithaldass Damoder Thakersey, and on the north by a passage, and on the south by the property now and lately occupied by the Arch-Bishop of Bombay, and Registered in the Book of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 22, New No. 16251, Old Survey No. 3622, and assessed by the Collector of Municipality under Ward E. No. 4769 (1) and Street or building No. 20 and demised by the Secretary of the State for India in Council for 99 years at the rent of Rs. 6-11-11 per annum, from the 5th January, 1895.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Maneckial, solicitors, at their office, No. 40 Medow Street, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

Fitted with Patent Sliding Wheel
FOR
COTTON MILLS, FACTORIES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, GODOWNS, ETC.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.



The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

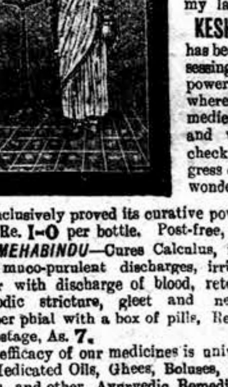
Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.



Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researches and experiments in my laboratory KESHRANJAN OIL has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „ 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dalren (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Taiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1878.



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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgagees (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good persona security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CIVILIZED World need not be told of the innumerable advantages of TURKISH BATHS. Champoo by Panjabee Specialist.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER



ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 32 [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 18 13	„ 11 [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 [illegible]
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 [illegible]

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 13	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... —ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .. .. Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line. 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash [illegible]

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 0-6 Per line
Second do.	„ 0-5 do. do.
Third do.	„ 0-4 do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 0-3 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 0-2 do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 1-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

—For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER
REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. J. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga 951 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Col. & Mrs. Montgomery and infant, Majors Shearman, and Find, Mr. Smith, Miss Meggy, Major Holloway, Col. and Mrs. Monk, Mr. West, 4 natives and 184 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nerbudda 1,960 tons Captain H. Manley will sail to-day for Busreh &c with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sealda, 3,437 tons Captain R Brown sailed on Saturday for Rangoon in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons Captain J. L. Fenvre arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Austrian Llyod's S. N. Co.'s steamer Bohemia 2,304 tons Captain M. Dabcevich sailed on Sunday for Triesledo with a general cargo and passengers.

The F. and Rubbattino S. N. Co.'s steamer D. Balduino 2,684 tons Captain D. Maganzine sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo, and passengers.

The steamer Auchenarden 2,349 tons Captain W. Galloway sailed on Saturday for Xmss Island with ballast.

The steamer Alcana 2,311 tons Captain D. Morgan sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Visigoth, 2,613 tons, Captain W. Rule, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c., with a general cargo 73 cases opium, 23 horses and 11 cabin and 167 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Lawrence... ...Lt E Stocken ......R I Marine

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast......Lt Com'r ...Shuter ......R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 14

Arcadia............3574 Hayward ....P & O Co
Africa..............1302 ....Morrison M M & Co
Bahadur ....2936 Cubbin ....T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella ......2022 House ....R A Willis
Clematis ....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Crusader.........2759 Melburn ....R A Willis
Cintra ....1917 ......Kaselvurn ....M M & Co
Haidari.......1563 De Lorme Jeddah.........10-11 B & P S
Inchborva.......2572 Nicholas.................T Morrison & Co
Ipswick ....515 Webb ....S Shah S N & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gibilt ....W & A Graham & Co
Killin..............2257 Wilson ....W & A G & Co
Linga.............. 951 Rothwell....K'chi...16-11 M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lotusmeri ......2491 Wilson ....Cory Bros Co
Landaura ....2157 Abbott ....M M & Co
Macedonia.........5245 Bennet ....21-11.........P & O Co
Nawab...............2041 Olden-Col ....T M & Co
Overdale............2240 White ....T Morrison & Co
Sanctoria...........2378 Ward............The Bombay Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....................Shah S N Co
Singapore ...2786 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Thornbeck ....2845 ...Shotton ....S Wallace & Co
Uganda............3496 Kilpatrick...................M M & Co
Vadala.............2164 Fenvie ....M M & Co
Zambesi...........2415 Baker ....The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kalibia	3149	Walker	K'chi	24-11	T Morrison
B Budrie	1013	Baldwin	Jeddah	17-11	G Jeewajee
C&R Braunfels	3558	Zittlosen	H'burg	19-11	W & A G & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	21-11	
F Clan Graham	3288	Chittagong	Elliot	21-11	Muir & Co
G Moshtari	1110	Persian Gulf		16-11	B & P S N Co
H Islami	1605	Newby	Jeddah	17-11	B & P S N Co
M Delta	4776	Snow	Shanghai	24-11	P & O Co
N Streathdec	2846	White	Baltimore	21-11	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia...3250 Thomson .L'pool 27-11 W&AG& Co
5 Ischia ...2784 Balsito...S'ghai...17-11 G D Grossie
7 Totomi Maru 2464 Smith Kobe..17-11 N YK'aisha
16 Reichstag ......1396 Jacobson... ...Z'bar 23-11 A S

M W D D

Frankley.........2618 Yell ...Stream...16-11 T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Vadala s	Fenvie	Calcutta, Nov 2
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 12
15	Assaye s	Daniel	Shanghai, Oct 2
	Visigoth s	Rule	Ca'cutta, Nov 4
	Kola s	Moxon	Busreh, Nov 8

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Anatolia s	Laidlay	Mormugao
	Nurani s	Clingan	Calcutta, &c
	Telena s	Thomas	Aroe Bay
	Sofala s	Babb	Rangoon
	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden
	Sealda s	Brown	Rangoon
	Alcana s	Morgan	Calcutta
	Auchenarden s	Galloway	Xmas Island
15	D Balduino s	Maganzini	Genoa
	Bohemia s	Dabcevich	Trieste

The steamer Nerbudda, Manley obtained her portclearance on Saturday

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
June				
21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
Oct.				
21	H M S Fox	Sea	3	Sea
27	Tana	Hodeida		
31	Falcon	Somali Coast	2	Somali Coast
Nov				
1	Saint Bede	Cardiff		
	Macedonia	London	1	Bombay
	Goeben	Hongkong		Yokohama
	Sk. Berkhnd	Perim	2	Perim
				Hamburg
2	Offenbach	Brisbane	4	Jeddah
3	Mahommadi	Busreh	3	Hamburg
	Windhuk	Durban	4	London
	Haddonhall	Persian Gulf	3	Marseilles
	Sydney	Sydney	4	Zanzibar
	J B AugKessler	Ba'oum	5	Hodeida
	Africa	Makalla	4	Mussowa
4	A Vispucci	Mussawa	5	D'Jibouti
	Binger	D'Jibouti	4	London
	Britannia	Sydney		
	Salsette	Bombay	5	Mucalla
	Woodcock	Hodeida		Bombay
5	Kalu	Renfrew		
	Wissmann	Benadir Coast		
6	H M S Proserpine	Berbera	7	Berbera
	D'Jemmah	Marseilles	6	Mauritius
7	Maballa	Red Sea Ports		
	Koerber	Bombay	7	Trieste

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Angola, left Liverpool on the morning of the 13th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, left Suez on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacNeil, arrived at London on the evening of the 12th instant.

The P & O S N Co's steamer Persia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 13th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles, on Friday, the 13th instant at 6 p.m.

The N Y K steamer Yetorofu Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on Saturday and is due here on the 18th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 14th instant for Bombay.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instnut and is due here on the 19th instant at 5 a.m,

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—3,050 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—3,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 34 bales skins, R M Kooka; 60 cwts condiments, M Poonjeajee and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—500 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co; 55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Brounfels s—10 bales cotton, 5,022 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 cwts grain, Baner Krause; 60 bales twist, Shriff Bhimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6,204 cwts gingellyseed, 5,547 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—19 cwts shark-fins, Visram Ooka; 81 cwts hirabole, Ravji Covji; 123 cwts shark-fins, 12 cwts fishmaws, R Dhamji and Co; 106 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,

FOR MOJI.

Totomi Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th November.

497.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next, the 21st instant at 5 p.m. for "6" B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Recruits.—Plain clothes.

498 E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning. It is requested that as many as possible will attend.

499.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

A Proficiency Class will be formed shortly. Candidate should send in their names to the Adjutant.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th November.

544.—Detail for the week ending 21st instant :—

To-day Monday 16th instant—"M" Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 17th inst—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.

Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Wednesday, 18th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

Thursday, 19th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 "I", "K", and "M" Cos. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all Officers and N.-C. officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 20th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 21st instant. The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz for Advanced rear and flank guards.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform.

Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3-30 p. m.

Railway fares will be paid for those joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road and Dadar.

Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Refreshments will be provided.

Note.—This train does not stop at Mahaluxmi, Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The Vice-Consul for the Argentine Republic has addressed the Bengal Chamber of Commerce drawing attention to the figures relative to the consumption of tea in the Argentine and suggesting that there is an opening for direct trading between Calcutta and that country, especially as there is now a direct service of steamers between Calcutta and Bueynos Ayres. The total imports into the Argentine from all countries were, in 1906, 2,869,334lbs., valued at £156,509, and in 1907, 2,827,930lbs., valued at £154,239. Of these the shipments from the United Kingdom were 1,645,621lbs., valued at £78,643, in 1906, and 1,351,119lbs., valued at £70,780 in 1907.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

JAMIESON—GRIEVE—November 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by Rev. J. C. Matthew, M. A., Henry William Jamieson, Assistant Auditor, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, to Robina Margaret Grieve, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Grieve, Bank Park, Tranent, Scotland, and of Mrs. Grieve, 8 Midmar Gardens, Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COBB—November 8, at Agra, the wife of William Hey Cobb, C. S., of a daughter.

HUTCHISON—November 11, at 30, Theatre Road, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Hutchison, a daughter.

LINDESAY—November 2, at Karachi, the wife of Lieut. F. S. Lindesay, 129th (D. C. O.) Baluchis, of a daughter.

SELL—November 11, at Prestatyn, North Wales, to the wife of the Rev. C. E. Sell, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTSON-SCROGGIE—November 11, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. D. H. Gillan, George Robertson, to Mary Willock, elder daughter of Charles A. Scroggie, East Newport, Scotland.

DEATHS.

MANNING—November 3, at St. Nicholas' Parsonage, Naini Tal, Mary, the wife of the Rev. A. H. Manning.

NEWMAN—November 9, at Madras, Mrs. Fanny Chalmer Newman of Bangalore, aged 88 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

MALARIA.
IS CURED BY
CHIRETTONES,
WHICH ARE.
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will show how Chirettones are valued.

JHAJHA.

"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your advertisments."

DEHRA DUN.

"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA.

"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.

"An excellent substitute for Quinine, They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.

"They do myself and family a great deal of good. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHIR.

"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. R. C. S., ENG.

"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.

"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."

Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tablets.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 4-54m., 5-9m. Low water, 0-18m., 0-39a.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

Phases of the Moon.—Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m.; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m.; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, November 17.—Enthronisation of the New Bishop, Cathedral, 6-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets 6h. 1m. High water, 6-14m., 7-12a. Low water, 1-15 a.m.

Wednesday, November 18.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 7-27m., 8-26a. Low water, 0-29m., 2-0a.

Thursday, November 19.—Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 8-12m., 9-9a. Low water, 1-45m., 2-31a.

Friday, November 20.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 8-51m., 9-46a. Low water, 2-39m., 3-10a.

Saturday, November 21.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sunsets, 6h. 0m. High water, 2-27m. 10-21a. Low water, 3-26m., 3-42a.

The Vurjeevandass Madowdass Charitable Dispensary at Sion.—During the month of October the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,685, among whom the number of new admissions was 415, being classified as stated below:—Hindus 273, Mussulmans 77, Christians 65. The average daily attendance was 54.

The Dongri fire.—In his official report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the Dongri fire on Friday night, Superintendent Sanderson says:—The cotton is covered by insurance in three companies, viz., the Union Assurance Society for Rs. 6,000, the Prussian National Insurance Company for Rs. 6,000 and the Liverpool, London and Globe Company for Rs. 10,600. The building is insured for Rs. 5,000 in the All India Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is not known. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 25,000.

Postal Notices.—Supplemental Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion *via* Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. "Satara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day, 16th instant, instead of yesterday the 15th instant as previously notified.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per s. s. "Ischia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow, 17th instant. Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. "Totomi Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 3 p.m. the same day.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager ....HUGH J. WARD.

Under the distinguished patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 (S. T.)

HUGH J. WARD'S
LONDON COMEDY CO.,

Including Miss GRACE PALOTTA.

In the greatest London laughing success,

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

Received on SATURDAY Night with a perfect furore.

Tues., Nov. 17th, and Wed., Nov. 18th. } "THE MONEY MAKERS."

Thur., Nov. 19th, and Friday, Nov. 20th. } "THE TALK OF THE TOWN."

Saty., Nov. 21st, "GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT."

Plan for remaining nights now open at S OUNDY'S.

PRICES :—Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.

TROMBAY LEPER ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Christmas is fast approaching and I shall therefore esteem it a favour if you will permit me to appeal to your numerous readers for some contributions at this season on behalf of the unfortunate inmates of the Allbless Leper Home at Trombay. There are at present twenty-one lepers in this Institution and although no efforts are spared to minister to their requirements and comforts in the home they are nevertheless outcasts of society, their loathsome condition rendering segregation from the rest of the community absolutely necessary. Thus cut off from their more fortunate brethren these sufferers feel their lot very keenly. It is proposed this year to provide them with suitable games, recreation and amusements to enliven their existence and to render less irksome the monotony of life which is inseperable from confinement in an asylum. At Christmas more than at other times the charitably disposed are not unmindful but have a warm correr in their heart for the poor and distressed, and if the lepers in the Allbless Home at Trombay can participate in the charity that may be distributed at this festive season this appeal on their behalf will not have been made in vain.

Gifts of clothing, games and contributions, however small, will be gratefully accepted, and may be addressed direct to the undersigned.—Yours, etc.,

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.

Honry. Secretary, Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

BIRTHDAY OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

H. M. F. Majesty the King of Portugal D. Manuel II having completed the 18th year of his age, the Goan Community of Bombay celebrated his first birthday anniversary after his accession to the throne, with a public dinner on Saturday last in the of hall of the Real Institute Luso-Indiano which was beautifully decorated with flags, etc. The Acting Consul-General for Portugal, Monsieur Gerard, presided and in a neat little speech gave the toast of His Majesty which was most enthusiastically honoured. Mr. L. Mascarenhas, editor of the "O Anglo-Lusitano" then proposed the toast of H. M. Edward VII and after referring to the very old friendship existing between England and Portugal, extolled the very high qualities of His Majesty, who by his admirable tact and statesmanship has very largely contributed to secure and maintain the peace throughout the world and accentuated that a monarch with such gifts was indispensable at the present time when India is passing through a critical political situation, adding that the occasion was an opportune one for that representative gathering of Goans to condemn most vehemently the seditious propaganda carried on in some parts of India and express their abhorrence at the atrocious crimes with which some mischievous persons have been disgracing the fair name of the pacific and law-abiding Indian people, and that they, hailing as they do, from Goa, were comparatively in a better position to appreciate the inestimable benefits that India is deriving from the British Rule, which can never be substituted by any other better Government, (Loud and continued cheers); and concluded by remarking that all the glorious administrative achievements in India of the generous and sympathetic British statesmanship reflected most creditably on the august Monarch who is the inspirer of his representatives in this land, as it is evidenced from his stately, most hopeful, and very encouraging recent Proclamation. (Loud applause.)

The toast was responded to amidst a tremendous ovation. Several other toasts were also proposed and duly honoured.

On Sunday the 15th a public meeting of the Goan Community was held under the auspicies of the Goan Union, in the hall of the Goan Union school at Dabul, presided over by the Portuguese Consul, and it was unanimously resolved to send a telegraphic message congratulating His Majesty Dom Manuel on his birthday.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Manchester," November 19.

The following is a list of passengers per steamer "City of Manchester," Commander Findlay, who are expected to arrive on the 19th instant at 5 p.m. Passengers will be landed in the Docks or at Victoria Dock wall :—

FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Mr F C Marsha', Mrs Dalamain and inft. and Miss E M Reid, Rev J B Glass, Rev C S Cladwell, Mr Mr W H Satchell, Mrs Paxton More, Mr A Duff, Mr A B Boyd, Lt M J D Young, Mr E Hall, Mr G Sherrard, Dr. W Clark, Miss Winnie Clark, Miss Eileen Cummis, Mrs McLeod, inft and Nurse, Miss P Aberigh Mackay, Lt Anderson, Miss Dixon, Rev E M Meylor, Miss Sargeant and Mrs A Lean, Mrs Williamson, three children and infant, Mrs Flight, children and infant, Mrs Smith child and infant, Mrs Newton and infant, Mrs Allison and infant, and Mr and Mrs J Smith.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Mr L E Brook, Miss L H M Parker, Mr H D Henry, Mrs A E Barnard infant and nurse.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dep't, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

Liddiard's Bijou Troubadours.

This highly-trained band of juvenile public entertaniers excelled themselves last Saturday night in the production of the two-act Pantomime Burlesque, entitled "The Babes in the Wood" and the Good little Fairy."

It must have been pleasing to Mr. Liddiard to find that his efforts to cater for the public of this City were apparently being appreciated, as the audience at the Hippodrome last Saturday night was far larger than on previous occasions and the hearty applause which greeted almost every item of the performance, testified to its excellence. The Burlesque will be performed again to-night and if those who were unable to attend last Saturday, will at once book their seats for to-night, they will be rewarded with a splendid treat.

The story of the "Babes in the Wood" is too well-known to need repetition, but although all who contributed to make the production of the Pantomine Burlesque such a great success, at the Hippodrome last Saturday, were but children, yet they distinguished themselves in their various parts to such a degree, that they simply captivated the hearts of their audience and highly merited the repeated rounds of applause.

Little Lillie and Baby Liddle as Tommy and Sally, Sir Rowland's nephew and niece, the Babes who were lost in the wood, looked very sweet indeed, and the expressions of horror and dread on their faces, in the presence of the ruffian, Smith (Paul Jeacle) were very real while their final duet prior to their falling asleep in the wood, was most touching. Alma Twyford, as Sir Rowland, the remorseless Uncle, in whose care his elder brother has left his little pledges, did her part very well indeed and expressed her unmistakeable grief at parting with the sweet babes in a very pathetic manner.

Dottie Brown was charming as maid to Lady Macassar and her off-hand acting and splendid dancing gave evidence of her qualities as an actress and seem to promise well for her future. The Ruffian (Paul Jeacle) too was very good, though but a lad. He threw himself heart and soul into his unpleasant task at the first, but subsequently seemed to relent and by a desperate effort succeeded in saving both the Babes from his merciless companion's clutches.

The Schoolroom scene was extremely amusing and in the schoolroom interval some excellent sand dances by Mary were witnessed. The Merry Widow Ballet and the Bondstreet Walk were capitally performed and much appreciated by the audience.

Among the songs, "Every day is Ladz Way" by Master May, the duet "Never can tell about a woman" by Flossie and Paul Jeacle, "Bond Street Girl," by Master May, in which the sweet little wot, Little Dorothy charmingly finishes the chorus. "Linger longer, Girl" by the same little wot, with her coquettish "Don't you know, dear?" Were particularly interesting and well rendered, but the children must be seen and heard to be fully appreciated.

The scenes specially painted for this Burlesque were very good. The first scene represents the street outside Macassar Hall; the second, the Garden Scene, Macassar Hall; and the third the Schoolroom.

Much taste was shown in the costumes worn by the children, especially those of the Babes, (Little Lillie and Baby Liddle) the Queen of the Fairies (Dinah), Lady Macassar, the wicked Aunt, (Maud), Sir Rowland (Alma Twyford), Marina, Lady Macassar's Maid (Dottie Brown) and Sir Rodrick (Master May).

There is no doubt that the tuneful voices and dainty dancing of Mr. Liddiard's Troubadours would reflect credit on many an older troupe of performers, and they are in deed a cheery and most entertaining company, so much so that one does not seem to tire of listening to them. Although they had a long and trying programme to get through last Saturday, yet they seemed willing and glad to respond quickly to the many "encores" which were demanded by an overpleased audience.

The company propose giving two Matinees for the special benefit of children during this week; the first of these will be on Wednesday next, and the second on Saturday, both to commence at 5 p.m., at which children will be addmitted at half price to all seats, and these will give all parents in Bombay a grand opportunity of affording their children much real and profitable pleasure. We would advise early booking for both these Matinees as it is not difficult to prophesy crowded houses at both, and children who miss them may not again have such a really entertaining treat.

Mr. Liddiard is to be complimented on the high standard of proficiency gained by his clever little Troubadours and all who desire to witness good acting, sweet singing and really clever dancing by sweet and pretty children should not fail to see the Pantomime Burlesque "The Babes in the Word," at the Hippodrome, this week.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

On Saturday last, the Management of Alex's Chronophone, whose tent is on the Maican, opposite the Elphinstone College, had a change of programme, and at the request of those who do not understand English, the new programme is so framed as to satisfy both the European and Oriental visitors, and is composed of unique items that have seldom been shown in Bombay, comprising six films of 3,300 feet silent Cinematograph and two of 400 feet Chronophone subjects. One of these is the "Fantastic Heads"—a most beautifully-coloured, wonder fully-staged, and most marvellous trick subject. The second is the "Magnetic Removal," which shows a most remarkable way in which future generations may harness electricity to save labour. It represents a removal of furniture, curtains, bedding, glassware, etc., and even the cash in the safe is removed by magnetism from one lodging to another. The third is entitled the "Two College Chums," who meet in the street, both being in various positions of life—one a gentleman the other a sandwich man. They recognise each other and are delighted to meet after many years. The gentleman takes the old college chum—the sandwich man—to introduce him to his family, when a series of the most comical events take place which keep the public in roars of laughter from start to finish. This film is regarded as one of Pathe Frere's most successful subjects. No one should miss seeing this magnificent programme, as it will not be repeated again in Bombay. The tent is well ventilated and is supplied with a large number of fans, while the screen is acknowledged to be the largest and has a powerful light, while the steadiness of the pictures combined with the excellence of the subjects makes the entertainment second to none in the East.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Cyril Q. Henriques, P.W.D., India, son of the late Arthur Q. Henriques, of Kersal, Manchester, and Mrs. Henriques, of 16 Oxford Square, W., and Miss Rachel Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis, will take place in Bombay during the first week of December.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Parsee Greetings.

The following telegram was sent from Surat by Dastur Rustamji Jamshetji, Head Dastur of the Parsis there, to his Excellency the Governor at Mahableshwar, on the auspicious occasion of the King-Emperor's birthday :—

"I beg most respectfully through your Excellency to tender to His Majesty the King-Emperor in my own name and on behalf of my Parsi community our most cordial felicitations and heart-felt greetings of the day on our beloved Sovereign's 68th birthday. As an Asiatic people, keen in the orthodoxy of many of their beliefs, my community shares the belief in common with the rest of the Indian peoples that the proper observance of birthday should fall on the actual day of birth. Ninth of November, therefore, has always been associated in our minds with a sort of religious halo as the day is the true birthday of our beloved King Edward and which we observe in our homes, though State observance of King's birthday in India may be dictated by certain exigencies. I beg to reiterate sentiments of love and deep-rooted loyalty that Parsis ever cherish towards the Crown and person of His Majesty, and I most humbly beseech your Excellency on behalf of my Parsi community to graciously communicate to His Majesty the Emperor my community's humble tribute of love and deep-rooted loyalty on this auspicious birthday.

May God preserve our Emperor for many many years to reign over us is the hearty prayer of myself and my community."

His Excellency the Governor graciously replied to the above through his Private Secretary as under :—

Government House, Mahableshwar,
16th November, 1908.

Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your kind telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and to say that H. E. the Governor thanks you warmly for your expressions of loyalty.

Your faihfully,

(Sd.) L. ROBERTSON.

HONOURING A CIVILIAN.

A meeting was held last evening at the China Baug, Girgaon Back Road, to welcome and congratulate Mr. Dhirajlal Dayabhai Nanavati on his return to India after his success at the Indian Civil Service Examination. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings referred to the representative character of the meeting which was composed of members of the different communities in the city. They had, he said, met together that evening to welcome Mr. Dhirajlal to India and to congratulate him on his passing the Indian Civil Service Examination. He had been informed that Mr. Dhirajlal's stay at one of the great Universities of England had proved creditable to him. The young man's stay in England was preparatory to the work which now lay before him. He had started in life under very good auspicies. He was about to enter the finest and the most perfect spirited Civil Service, which prided itsel on high traditions, and which traditions, everybody who entered it, should try to maintain. The young Civilian entered upon his career under very high auspicies, also because he had before him a very bright example in his father, with whom, it was the speaker's good fortune, to have come in contact some time ago. The watchwords of the service to which both the guest and he (the speaker) belonged were earnest, unswerving loyalty to the Throne and the Government, and sympathy towards all under their charge, and purity and impartiality in the administration of justice. In conclusion, the Chairman wished the young Civilian a prosperous career.

Messrs. Jamsetji Ardeshir Dalal, F. S. Talyarkhan, Bhulabhai Desai, Purshotamdas Thakoredas, and D. K. Thakore also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Dhirajlal Nanavati thanked those present for the great honour they had done him. He suggested the formation of a scheme on a more extensive scale of sending bright Indian youths to compete for the Indian Civil Service Examination.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and seconded by Mr. D. G. Padhye terminated the proceedings.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

An interesting wedding took place on Saturday in the Scotch Church when Mr. H. W. Jamieson, Assistant Auditor, G. I. P. Railway, was married to Miss Ina Margaret Grieve. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. C. Mathew. The bride who was given away by Mr. Cuthbert Anderson, G. I. P. Railway, looked charming in an elegantly made empire gown of cream satin, covered with lace and net, and she wore a pearl pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. She was accompanied by Miss Anderson who was attired in a very pretty empire gown of white "ninon" with a white picture hat. Mr. J. Barton acted as bestman. After the ceremony the wedding party partook of breakfast at Mrs. W. Turner Green's house and the happy couple left for Matheran where the honeymoon is being spent.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 15th November 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	15	1	10 p m	0	10
Suez	15	2	10 p m	0	37

NOTICES.

Moulmein route to Siam via Pabeng right (15-11-08).

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night. it is Fully charged in the morning.

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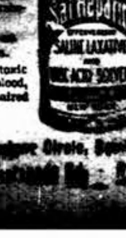
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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MORE INTERNATIONAL TENSION.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—It is an obvious reflection that the deadlock over the Casa Blanca incident is the direct outcome of the German Foreign Officers difficulties with its home critics. The hubbub caused by the Emperor's indiscretions is still at its height, and the Government will have to face a very dangerous storm in the Reichstag, which has just reassembled. In this emergency any pretex is good enough for diverting the attention of awkward questioners. The Foreign Office finds all the material for another international complication ready to hand in the negotiations over the Casa Blanca affair. Hence the sudden acerbity in the tone of the negotiations on the German side and the presentation of demands which France, for the sake of her own dignity, is unable to grant. The motive is too palpable to be mistaken, and bears all the stamp of the political "gaucherie" which is the usual characteristic in these days of German foreign policy. The situation produced by the unfortunate collision at Casa Blanca was from the nature of things a delicate one, and called for the services of tactful diplomatists. At first there was no sign that it would be treated otherwise than diplomatically by both sides, and nothing passed between the Quai D'Orsay and the Wilhelmstrasse to disturb the good relations between the two. It is only an afterthought on the part of a distracted Foreign Office which has brought about a deadlock in the negotiations.

The incident which caused the trouble was regrettable and even dangerous, considering the state of chronic friction between the two countries. But it was nothing like so serious as, for instance, the Pendjeh affray, or the accidental collision between French and British native troops in West Africa in 1893, and other incidents which have passed off without serious consequences. Germany appears to be served by very aggressive agents in Morocco, and her consul at Casa Blanca was clearly in the wrong, in the first place, in encouraging desertion from the French forces in the field in the very teeth of the French military authorities. On the other hand he could make out a plausible case on legal grounds, and the questions at issue have not yet been decided by international jurists. Further, the French, "gendrmes" put themselves in the wrong by assaulting the Consular servants of Germany. It appears that the deserters in question were not all Germans by birth, some being Swiss and Austrians. In any case, they were voluntarily enlisted soldiers of France, bound by their military oath, and liable to be shot for their desertion. The German Consul had no shadow of a right to protect the non-Germans. In the case of his fellow-countrymen he could plead that they were German subjects, and that it was his duty to help them in distress, and he might have been misled by the German names in the case of the Swiss and Austrians. It is further urged on the German side that this was not a case of deserting in the face of the enemy, as General D'Amade's force is no longer engaged in active operations; the greater part of it, including the corps to which the deserters belonged, being under orders for embarkation.

What adds bitterness to French feeling in the matter is the knowledge that this is only one case out of many, as a German agency exists for the purpose of encouraging and assisting desertions of German soldiers from the Foreign Legion—strangely enough, Germans are very numerous in the legion. In a good many cases their presence is accounted for the by fact of their coming from Alsace and Lorraine. For the remainder, one would have thought they had quite as much soldiering as they could want in their own country. Love of adventure, however, or some scandal or disgrace in their own country, drives quite a large number into the French service. The German authorities, not unnaturally, are exceedingly jealous of French success in enlisting Germans, and do all they can to warn their people against the trials and dangers of the Foreign Legion. They go further than this by helping discontented legionaries to escape back to their own land. The French are proportionately annoyed because they take an unaffected pride in the exploits of the foreigners under their flag. Brave deeds like the defence of the Camaron farm in Mexico and of Tuyen-Quan fort in Tonkin are exulted over as purely national victories, and one would never imagine from the descriptions of the battles round Casa Blanca last year that almost the only white troops who upheld the honour of the French arms were foreign mercenaries. The French Government finds the Legion exceptionally useful, because it supplies that small voluntary army of highly trained troops which the defence of the colonies demands in addition to the large national army of defence. Either France cannot spare men from her conscript army for the long service garrisons, or else she cannot find enough men with sufficient love of adventure and of travel for the work, and consequently the Foreign Legion supplies an indispensable want. At the same time the authorities must have realised before now the drawbacks of enlisting a miscellaneous collection of doubtful characters, some of whom could not be relied on in case of a European war, owing to their nationality. This troublesome question of the Legionaries' rights as foreign subjects emphasises the disadvantages of what is really an antiquated method of raising troops.

DOUBLING KARACHI.

THE "SIND GAZETTE."—In our previous articles we commented upon the deplorably slow rate at which the work of increasing the Port's facilities has been progressing, and we expressed a doubt whether any of the present generation of merchants and officials would be in Karachi to see the work completed unless an urgent appeal were made to the Government of India to dispose of the difficulties that now block the way. The West Wharfage Scheme has not yet been designed on paper even, in detail; the new Import Yard (which may prove a financial white elephant unless reason prevail with the Railway Board) has passed the paper stage, but little or nothing can be seen of the work of reclamation; whilst the new Export Yard—in one sense the main and vital work of the whole scheme of port duplication—is still wholly in the air, the Government of Bombay having declined to allow the Port Trust to acquire a complete right and title to the site on the Queen's Road that it was proposed to purchase from the Municipality. It is now rumoured that the Port Trust are endeavouring to prepare yet another scheme whereby it may be possible to build a new Export Yard on a Port Trust site further south and to be reclaimed from the mud flats adjoining the Chiana Creek and in the neighbourhood of the Karachi Boat Club's Boat House. Apart from the fact that it is very doubtful whether room exists for an efficient and adequate railway terminus and export yard on Port Trust property only, it is certain that a site within Port Trust limits in the locality indicated would be incapable of any great expansion in the future except by the utilisation of Municipal land,—some of the identical land in fact over which the present difficulty with Government has arisen. To acquire this land ten years hence would be a far more expensive business—if principles of equity and not an irrational worship of red tape determined the price to be paid,—than to acquire it now. Further, the proposition, approval by all interests concerned, and sanction by the Bombay Government of fresh designs for yet another Export Yard will take two or three years more, so that the export trade must assuredly be handicapped for at least five or six years to come, if the policy of endeavouring to circumvent the present "impasse" by means of a temporary avoidance of Municipal land be adopted. In the meantime we can perhaps derive some little satisfaction from a review of the progress actually made in the last three years,—albeit that the said "progress" is in practice meaningless and ineffectual till the new Export and Import Yards come into being. Government has sanctioned the construction of an overbridge to carry the Bunder Road over the main and other lines of the N. W. Railway which, instead of crossing the Napier Mole roadway half-way to Keamari, will now pass under the Bunder Road at the site of the present Customs House. Government has also sanctioned the removal of the Customs House. The new combined Customs House and Port Trust Offices will be located at the corner of the Bunder Road and Edulji Dinshaw Road overlooking the Edulji Dinshaw Press compound, and it is understood that the Port Trust will offer a substantial reward for a suitable design for the new buildings if Government be agreeable. The new four-track railway bridge over the Chinna Creek on the Native Jetty side of the present Napier Mole Road bridge, is in the hands of the N. W. Railway, who have had the matter before them for nearly a year. No doubt the serious damage to the Railway caused by the recent unprecedentedly heavy floods, has fully engaged the time and energies of the Railway engineers, and the new Chinna Creek bridge has been delayed in consequence,—an unavoidable matter of which nobody can complain. To the Napier Mole Boat Wharf, over six hundred feet of new wharf structure has been added, whilst the reclamation of the Pool area and the buildings of the stone frontage between the extended Napier Mole Wharf and the most northern—No. 15—of the new Keamari wharves, have been pushed forward with commendable energy. Number 15 wharf is rapidly assuing shape,—the piles and girder work creeping forward every day, and the stone backing and land reclamation following as quickly as the materials can be brought to the spot. At the southern end of the Keamari wharf extension, the piles and steel work have been completed beyond the site of the old Merewether Pier (i. e. the site of new berth No. 2) and the wharf as far south as this point will be ready for use before the next wheat export season begins. All this is eminently creditable to the Chief Engineer, Mr. E. Jackson, and it is only to be regretted that his efforts to increase the efficiency of the Port with the utmost rapidity should be neutralised by the absence of those land facilities without which the additional ship wharves are of little practical use. Unless the N. W. Ry. provide terminal facilities for the reception of the wheat crop, and unless means be provided for placing the grain alongside steamers lying at the new wharves, the efficiency of the Port in respect to wheat,—in other words, the quantity of wheat that can be shipped over the Keamari wharves in a given period,—cannot be increased by a single ton. So we see that just as one weak link in a chain reduces the strength of the whole mechanism to that of the defective member, so, notwithstanding the doubling of the N. W. Ry. to Khanewal and the provision of additional engines and rolling stock.—notwithstanding the erection of additional wharves at Keamari and the improvement of the rail alignment thereto,—notwithstanding the capital spent in deepening the harbour and in providing facilities whereby goods can be shipped or landed in the stream in times of pressure,—notwithstanding, in short, three years of strenuous effort on the part of all departments concerned, the whole of this expenditure of money, time and labour adds nothing to the practical efficiency of the Port till the new combined N. W. Ry. grain terminus and K. P. T. Export Yard has been constructed. And this is the work which the Bombay Government decline to regard as "for a public purpose"!

It has been argued that the provision of a Yard some two miles from Keamari for the convenience of the export trade is no part of the duty of a Port Trust,—that exporters should provide their own facilities for handling grain—and that the Trust's work should commence and end with the provision of wharves and waterways for the shipping and landing of cargo. Assuming for one moment this to be a sound contention, Government (in the form of the N. W. Ry.) must certainly provide a terminus to their system at Karachi at which to deliver the the wheat crop. No such independent railway terminus exists at present. The wheat crop has hitherto been delivered by the N. W. Ry. mainly on to Port Trust land at Keamari. And everybody with knowledge of the Karachi wheat trade, and of the practical features of a busy export season at this Port, will at once recognise that in this combination of resources lies the best—because the simplest and most economical for all parties—solution of the problem of terminal and shipping facilities. Yet this is the solution which the Government of Bombay, by declining to recognise that the land is required for a public purposes refuses to accept. There can be no question that the decision of Government in this matter is wrong. Apparently based upon an incomplete grasp of the exact nature of the development required, the ruling of the Bombay Government is not only unbusiness like but it is transparently inequitable not only to the Karachi Port Trust but also to the Karachi Municipality. In these circumstances there appears to us little use in endeavouring to compromise the situation by an avoidance of Municipal land which will not only defer the construction of the new terminus and export pard for yet another three years, but in the end can only give a yard and teminus incapable of unhampered expansion in the future. Two wrongs cannot make a right. The decision of the Provincial Government being unsound, the obvious and best course is, we submit, to appeal forthwith we a higher authority. Otherwise we shall not only have a constant repetition in an accentuated form of last year's serious congestion, but we shall have a Port whose development has been chronically marred and distorted by an unwise endeavour to avoid the very locality which is best adapted for the creation of combined terminal and shipping facilities.

CALCUTTA PROPOSED NEW TOWN HALL.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—If there be wisdon in a multitude of counsellors, then there is every likelihood of the good people of Calcutta being served to a considerable quantity of the kind of wisdom that finds expression in the columns of the press whenever any important civic project is proposed, especially if there be any departure from preconceived notions on the subject. The controversy that raged round Mr. J. R. Bertrm's suggestion that Calcutta's new Town Hall should be erected in the Curzon Gardens will be fresh in the public memory. Mr. Bertram had the temerity to suggest a circular building, and got "sat upon" in a very thorough manner: not that there was anything inherently wrong or far-fetched in the idea: it was simply a departure from the ordinary. Mr. W. H. Phelps, whose persistency in his scheme is worthy of all praise, has, on the other hand, conformed to the ordinary idea, and suggests that a Town Hall be built on a plot of land which the Corporation owns, in a quarter of the town which promises, to quote Mr. Phelps' speech at the Corporation meeting last Wednesday, to "rise to some dignity and importance" in the near future. In this Mr. Phelps is quite right, for already we have the Corporation building itself—which is not, perhaps, "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever;" the new "Empire" theatre, now nearing completion, the fine annexe to the Sir Stewart Hogg Market—also nearing completion, and the splendid edifice which Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlow and Co. Limited, are erecting. All these are in the immediate neighbourhood of Mr. Phelps' proposed site for the new Town Hall. Therefore, there cannot be any objection to the surroundings of that temple, which will be sacred to the oratory of the people. The only practical question for decision is whether the citizens of the "second city of the Empire" really want a Town Hall worthy of the name and of the city.

It is admitted on all hands that the present Town Hall has outlived its usefulness; and is, moreover unsafe. Then, again, the Government are anxious to acquire the land on which it stands, and are prepared to pay a reasonable price to regain possession of it. Add to this the fact that the new Town Hall, (if Mr. Phelps' suggestion is accepted), will be built upon land owned by the Corporation, so that the cost of acquiring the land will be saved; and if the amount which the Government are prepared to pay for the old Town Hall is reasonable, the new building will cost the Corporation nothing—a matter of some consideration especially as the new structure will be Corporation's sole property. We are therefore entirely in favour of Mr. Phelps' proposal, both as to the necessary for a really suitable building, as well as the site selected by him. Some of our Indian fellowcitizens have suggested that the new Town Hall should be etected in the northern section of the town; but there are many objections to this proposal. First, it would be too far removed from the heart of the City and all the public offices and important commercial concerns; and secondly, its surroundings would be anything but attractive. We are emphatically of opinion that a suitable Town Hall is a necessity in a progressive city like Calcutta, and we trust that the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the matter will be in favour of Mr. Phelps' proposal.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 14.

A depression has appeared over the Andaman Sea, but at present it is only of slight intensity, as it is giving northerly winds in Burma. The weather has been dry there and clouds have decreased considerably.

Skies have become moderately clouded in Gujarat, South Rajputana, West of Central India, South-West of the Central Provinces and in the extreme North of India.

Humidity continues in defect in the Peninsular and the Central parts of the country: temperature is normal.

Forecast—Dry weather is likely in the whole of India.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 15.

The depression over the Andaman Sea has only moved a short distance and at present it is not well defined, but has given light rain in Mergui, but in the rest of Burma, the weather has been dry and skies are clear or lightly overcast.

Clouds have disappeared from the extreme North of India, the Peninsula and Central parts of the country and Gujarat. Skies are now clear over almost the whole country.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely throughout India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate to heavy cloud has appeared in the North Punjab but over the rest of the division skies remain clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in defect at Allahabad but is still equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity has increased in Sind and decreased in Rajputana; it is now in excess at Jacobabad and normal elsewhere. Temperature is generally equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud has appeared over the whole division. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in defect except in th northern districts of Gujarat and of West Central India where it is equal to the average. Temperature has risen but while it is normal during the day, it is generally high at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear in the north-east and east but elsewhere cloud has increased. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is normal or in defect in the area of clear or lightly clouded skies hut is higher than usual over the rest of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Karwar and Ratnagiri but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now everywhere equal to the average. Temperature is generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the North Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum has changed irregularly and generally normal except in parts of the North Bombay Deccan where it is 7° to 10° in excess.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the presence of moderate cloud in the north of Upper India and in Kathiawar, Gujarat, North Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces, but no precipitation is reported anywhere.

Weather is likely to be fine except for a few thunderstorms in the Bombay Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	81·6	64·1	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (13th)	88·8	77·6	...	0.00
Multan	83·8	53·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	75·4	47·4	...	0·00
Lahore	94·4	50·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	84·3	51·6	...	0·00
Ambala	81·5	52·5	...	0·00
Delhi	82·2	57·7	...	0·00
Agra	83·0	55·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	84·3	54·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	85·5	60·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	85·4	52·5	...	0·09
Allahabad	84·6	56·0	...	0.90
Jacobabad	88·1	51·8	...	0·00
Karachi	83·0	63·5	...	0·00
Ajmer	82·9	55·7	...	0·00
Jaipur	85·2	52·6	...	0·00
Kotah	87·0	68·1	...	0
Bhuj	92·1	65·0	...	0
Dwarka	81·8	67·7	...	0
Veraval	85·2	70·3	...	0
Rajkot	90·9	72·2	...	0
Bhavnagar Para	92·6	71·0	...	0
Surat	93·6	70·1	...	0
Ahmedabad	93·6	69·7	...	0
Deesa	93·3	67·4	...	0
Neemuch	85·0	57·8	...	0·00
Indore	85·1	60·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	83·0	48·8	...	0·60
Sangor	83·1	56·5	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	91·2	66·1	...	0·07
Akola	91·2	68·6	...	0·00
Amraoti	87·8	65·3	...	0·00
Nagpur	88·1	55·6	...	0·00
Chanda	88·5	65·0	...	0·00
Bhpur	84·7	60·1	...	0 00
Bombay	86·5	73·6	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	86·8	69·4	...	0·20
Mormugao	84·5	72·2	...	0·09
Karwar	86·7	68·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	90·4	65·1	...	0·10
Ahamednagar	88·4	66·0	...	0·00
Poona	87·0	63·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	89·3	58·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	89·2	63·7	...	0·00
Belgaum	84·3	57·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	87·2	53·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	58·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	88·8	65·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	85·8	70·9	...	0·03
Calicut	86·7	70·1	...	0·48
Cochin	85·3	70·3	...	1·09
Colombo	86·2	72·0	...	1·40
Masulipatam	87·3	70·1	...	0·33
Bellary	91·0	63·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah	89·2	66·6	...	0·02
Madras	85·5	67·0	...	8·23
Bangalore	83·3	57·3	...	0·07
Coimbatore	86·4	62·8	...	0·79
Trichinopoly	87·6	64·3	...	0·53
Negapatam	86·4	74·0	...	1·98

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, G= Gale, H= Hurricane.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 14th November was 28·952 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder wse 9 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above dit zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

CONCERNING SCRIPTURE PLAYS.

Should the Basis of Dramas be Broadened?

A CHARACTER known by everybody in the theatre to represent Jesus Christ is introduced in Mr. Jerome's drama "The Passing of the third-Floor Back," now running successfully at the St. James's Theatre.

This character, who is called "The Stranger," visits "a somewhat remarkable boarding-house in which all the boarders and the landlady are vile, and after his visit all of them are fit for immediate translation to heaven."

Discussing this play, the critic of the "Westminster Gazette," "E. F. S.," says: "There have been some complaints about the attitude of several of the dramatic critics concerning this drama. It has been suggested that they have not welcomed with sufficient warmth a sincere attempt to broaden the basis, to enlarge the boundaries of British drama, but have treated the production of the piece as an everyday affair, confining their remarks to criticism concerning the workmanship.

"Certainly, I for one am anxious to broaden the basis of our drama. A little while ago I read in an important foreign paper an article saying that the object of the London stage is 'to introduce living pictures to say pretty things for young girls,' and that 'of the social, religious, economic, or intellectual struggles which agitate our time no trace is observable in the English stage literature of the day,' and that English stage literature 'has become nothing more than an insipid and dying study of the doings of the aristocratic and the rich.'

"How sickening to know that in the main the charges are true, and that our drama, with, fortunately, some exceptions, is merely a kind of Pap and Puppet affair. On the other hand, the broadening effect of a play such as Mr. Jerome's is not obvious. The Censor has been dodged, just as he was dodged many years ago, when Verdi's opera 'Nebuchadonozor' was called 'Ninus,' or when 'Ben Hur' was presented or 'The Daughter of Babylon.' That official has already permitted the performance of 'Everyman' and 'Hannele.' Consequently, I do not see that the suggested broadening of the basis has taken place.

"Moreover, there are many who doubt whether broadening so as to admit a free trade in what could be called religious or Scripture drama, is desirable. I do not pretend that the office of Censor ought to be maintained merely to keep back a flood of plays introducing Scriptural characters. The office, no doubt, does good as well as harm; I think the harm far outweighs the good. Would it be beneficial if this particular restriction—this working rule that characters bearing the names of personages of the Old and New Testament are not to be presented on the stage—were relaxed?

"SIGN OF THE CROSS."

There are enthusiastic persons who desire a closer union between the Church and the Stage, who wish to have the theatre employed as a kind of pulpit who believe that Scripture plays would be beneficial. It is conceivable that under certain circumstances the attitude of these persons would be sound, but not under the present circumstances. Most of our theatres are run as a mere commercial speculation by people who care little enough about art, and probably nothing about religion. We have had one instance of the sort of thing that might be expected—I mean 'The Sign of the Cross,' in which a common place melodrama was mixed up with hymns and pseudo-religious talk and miracles, and a ballet as immodest, as pulse-disturbing, as any given in the theatres or the halls.

"Many visited the play who never had been to a theatre before, since they believed that it was really a religious drama outside their ban. Some were horrified, and from being potential playgoers became rabidly adverse to the stage and all its works; others were shocked and disturbed; delighted by the exhibition of female flesh made in the ballet, with a result which can easily be guessed.

"No doubt a number of persons believed that the piece did good to them and other folk—some people will believe anything. The people of taste and sensibility, who whatever their state of religious belief, would regard with abhorrence the exhibition on the ordinary commercial stage of the Christ whom they were brought up to regard as Divine, have a title to consideration. To me the traffic in blasphemy that would immediately follow the suggested enlargement of the boundary of the theatre is horrible to contemplate. I foresee such abominations as a combination of Christ and semi-naked women doing more or less mitigated danses "du ventre," excusing them as giving an Oriental colour.

"There is another side. It may be taken that our laws against blasphemy have moved a good deal even since Lord Coleridge's famous summingup concerning the essential mutability of the Common Law concerning blasphemy which he gave in Regina v. Ramsey and Foote; and I should like to know if the restriction were removed what power would prevent the atheists from producing distinctly anti-Christian plays which might very well cause riots, which certainly would prove a very serious counter-blast, if discreetly handled, to the efforts of the Church and Stage enthusiasts.

"One can conceive every kind of crank with money producing a play to advocate his particular brand of religion. Who would not expect all the actors chosen to represent Christ to be gentlemen of fine sensibility, high character, and sincere feeling for art, like Mr. Forbes Robertson? It is hardly pleasant to think of the character in the hands of some members of the profession. One can imagine a feeling of revulsion if any of the actresses who have made history—in the Divorce Court—were chosen for the part of the Virgin Mary."

THE CZAR AND SERVIA.

Reception of King Peter's Appeal.

The Crown Prince of Servia and M. Pashitch, the Servian ex-Premier, travelled at noon on Oct 30 from St. Petersburg to Peterhof in the Imperial train to present to the Czar an autograph letter from King Peter of Servia on the subject of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Crown Prince on his departure showed himself very excited and very sanguine. It is stated that the Czar met the Crown Prince very pleasantly, and spoke to him and to M. Pashitch for twenty minutes. The Crown Prince later saluted his relatives, the Grand Dukes, and returned to St. Petersburg in the evening.

The political importance of the visit will probably be made apparent on Tuesday, when, it is stated, the Czar will preside over a meeting of the Cabinet.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOME-MADE LEATHER BELTS.

HOBBIES are never intended to become lifelong interests nowadays. To move with the times the woman who is clever with her brush, her needle, and her carving tools changes her favourite occupation at least every month or two, before, in fact she has had time to tire of the particular line she has taken up. Suede decoupage, which is becoming so popular at present, has the advantage of costing little in the matter of materials. Instead of investing in special tools, excellent work may be done by means of a pair of long, narrow-pointed scissors and a small pocket-knife with two blades of varying sizes, all of which must be sharpened to a razor-like edge. Designs are not difficult to evolve. A piece of paper doubled in four and then cut out along the lines of the folds will give any number of patterns, the paper being clipped—as is done in children's kindergarten work—with a pair of scissors, and then opened out flat, when the double or treble folding of the paper and variety in the shape of the pinked-out stars and curves will give an immense difference of outline. When a design has been approved of and adapted to the size of the suede to be decoupe it should be pasted on to a piece of tracing or foreign note paper. A sheet of carbon paper should be laid on the suede, and the design on the top, a few drawing pins holding the pattern in place. Care must, however, be taken not to press the carbon as well, or a black rim would be the result, which would be difficult afterwards to brush off. The outline of the design can then be easily traced on the suede with a knitting needle, or the sharpened end of a wooden penholder, a moderately firm touch being needed.

MAKE THE DESIGN.

Either scissors or knife can be used to cut out the design, the best plan being to make a hole in the centre in the first place when working with the pointed scissors, so as to round the corners evenly. The neatest effect is gained by cutting with a pocket-knife, while it is the only possible method of circumventing small circles, stars, leaves and awkward corners, although in the case of beginners the blade is apt to slip and cut into the suede, and the scissors are the safest tool. Satin or silk is usually employed as the foundation, the best effect being gained by matching the suede exactly, the foundation of silk being fastened to the suede with library paste before the article is made up. The leather should be first reversed, then spread sparingly with the paste, while the silk or satin is laid carefully over the top and pressed. A heavy weight will be necessary in order to ensure that all the corners are fired down, the only difficulty to a beginner where this part of the proceeding is concerned being to avoid crinkling the foundation. A bag to hold a ball of silk is an excellent article on which to learn the work. The two sides, when decorated, are simply joined by machine stitching, the top turned back, hemmed, and run with a suede thong, while a tiny case to fit a small looking-glass for the pocket is equally simple. Patience or writing boards, mats for flower glasses, postcard or stamp cases are also easily made, while in dark colours effective billiard or smoking room cushions look well, the suede being laid over leather to match in lieu of silk. In addition to the decoupage, a more elaborate idea is that of decorating work-bags, purses, and small articles with beads. These are sewn on to the design a volonte, or are threaded on to narrow thongs of the suede and plaited in and out through perforations in the bag. For belts, a most original effect is gained by fastening scarabs and uncut turquoises to a strong foundation of petersham covered with satin ribbon and laying the cut suede over the top, the holes of which—in size and shape—must correspond with the decoupage, and enable the ornaments to stand out in strong relief.

AN UNDER-SECRETARY ON PROGRESS.

MR. Herbert Samuel, M.P., the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, who has just secured a great victory by the passing of the Children's Bill, recently gave an address to the Ormesby Brotherhood, Middlesbrough, which the "Methodist Recorder" reprints at length.

"Sixteen or seventeen years ago Froude was appointed Regius Professor of History at Oxford, and delivered there his inaugural lecture. I well remember hearing it. He discoursed in a gloomy vein on the tendencies of modern life and contemporary institutions. 'You talk of liberty and progress,' he said; 'what is the purpose of your liberty, what the goal of your progress?' In imitation, perhaps, of Carlyle, his master, he set himself to depreciate all the strenuous social effort of the time, to 'paint' it as the striving of blind men to reach an unknown end.

"That lecture of Froude's taught us little or nothing, but at least it set us to a review of our ideas as to the ultimate object of the movements, social, political, individual, of the day; and perhaps it is well that from time to time some voice should ask us to consider, not the best way of carrying on the activities in which we are engaged for that we are always discussing, but the essential purpose of those activities.

"I look to the future, and I can imagine, indeed a population richly endowed with material and physical advantages, working with great technical skill for short daily hours, enjoying ample supplies of comforts and luxuries, but spending selfish, aimless lives using their perfected means of locomotion to wander purposelessly from place to place, taking their chief delight in the pleasures of the table, wasteful, unintellectual, but quite self-satisfied which characters much the same, in fact, as those of many of our idle rich to-day. I can imagine such a race, which had subjected to itself the forces, of Nature, and turned all material things to its use but in itself was ignoble,

DAYS BEFORE "PROGRESS".

"I look at the past, and I see, on the other hand, over 2,000 years ago in Greece, Socrates and Plato and their friends, living lives of quiet thought and fruitful action; or, a few centuries later, I see the founders of Christianity, caring only for things Divine, preaching a still higher ethical doctrine, wandering over the world, regardless of hardships, singing for joy at the winning of souls, singing equally in their martyrdom. These men travelled in no express trains at sixty miles an hour: they had no bicycles, nor electric light, nor halfpenny daily papers. Their houses were small, their clothes were simple, their lives were rarely prolonged. Of material progress their age knew little. Their setting was poor and simple, but these men were blazing jewels which have shone like stars for all the ages since.

"If ours progress, then, were to be only material progress, it certainly would not satisfy us. It must be a bettering, not only of the trappings and the tools of life, but of life itself. It is what we are and do that chiefly matters, not what we have and use.

"I suggest to you that the goal of progress is a state of society in which the average men and women live at a high level and are continually ascending. And by living at a high level I mean, first, acquiring for ourselves a wide knowledge and keeping our minds in tune with lofty thoughts, and then spending our years in many-sided useful activities. A community where such is the usual standard cannot fail to be a fruitful matrix, a fertile soil, for the production of those individuals of striking genius on whose existence the lustre of an age depends, but whose appearance no human provision can ensure.

"So we come back to the old conclusion of Aristotle, that for men to live well is the same purpose of society and the end of progress. This is the goal and all our politics, our charities, our social work, our educational systems, our material discoveries are various paths towards that one end."

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar have disposed of an appeal preferred by Dagdu *walad* Mahadu Mahar, who was convicted by Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of murder in two instances, and was sentenced to transportation for life for the first offence, and death for the second. Mr. V. V. Bhadkamker appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge said the main facts of the case were absolutely clear, and might be gathered from the confession which the accused made to the Second Class Magistrate of Karmala on the 26th August last. Accused suspected his wife Hira of criminal intimacy with one Yesu, and his suspicions were aggravated by a conversation which took place in his hearing on the night of the 24th August between her and two other women. It related to an axe which was supposed to be Yesu's. This, to an already jealous and suspicious man, might well amount to grave and sudden provocation. The accused did nothing at the time, but next morning when his wife asked him why he did not go to work as usual, his rage broke bounds, and he at once killed her by repeated blows with an axe. After killing his wife, the accused rushed out of his house with the bloody axe in his hand, and killed Sadu, a child of four years of age, either in his step-mother's house or just opposite. The child had no less then there severe wounds, and he struck it again and again when it was in its mother's arms. This second murder also the accused confessed on the 26th August. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of the murder of his wife Hira, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

With regard to the killing of Sadu, both the assessors were agreed that it was murder. The defence was that it was part of the same act, and should therefore be held to be mitigated by grave and sudden provocation. The Sessions Judge held that such reasoning was unsound. He found the accused guilty of the murder of Sadu, and sentenced him to death. Mr. Vernon thought it clearly proved by the evidence that murder was committed when accused was still under the influence of the same ungovernable fit of rage in which he killed Hira. He could not regard it as such in extenuating circumstance as would justify him in inflicting the lesser punishment of transportation for life.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences (including sentence of death.)

A HIGH COURT DECREE CONFIRMED.

In the Appeal Court on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the presiding Judges, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of an appeal in which Tribhowandas Thakoredas was the appellant and defendant, and Rahim Vali Mahomed was the respondent and plaintiff.

This was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Macleod, delivered on 20th February last. The Judge said that the subject matter of this suit was a passage leading out to the west side of Kika street. To the north, west, and south of the passage were buildings belonging respectively to the plaintiff, the defendant, and Pestonji R. Umrigar. The plaintiff traced his title, back to a deed dated 24th March, 1857. His Lordship had no hesitation in finding that three doors existed in 1857; they were open and were used by the occupants of the buildings for more than twenty years. The defendant Tribhowandas had failed to prove that they were ever closed. A decree was given in favour of the plaintiff for injunction to restrain the defendant from in any way obstructing the plaintiff from using the passage; the defendant should also remove the gate from the passage; his counter-claim was dismissed; he must pay the plaintiff's costs. From this judgment the defendant filed the present appeal.

Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court. His Lordship said that the plaintiff's claim was that he was the owner of the passage, which was in common with his neighbours, namely, the defendant, and Umrigar. Should, however, the defendant succeed in establishing his ownership to the passage, he, the plaintiff, contended that anyhow he had a right of way. Formerly the passage was commonly used for access to the plaintiff's house. About this there was the direct evidence of witnesses, and even of the plaintiff himself. This evidence seemed to show that the doors had been used for a period of fifteen years, or more. The effect of this evidence was greatly strengthened by the consideration that though these doors had existed since 1857, and had been, as the learned Judges thought, freely used, yet there was no evidence whatever to suggest that their existence or their use was ever objected to or interrupted by the defendant, or by anyone on his behalf. The evidence, though not so abundant in quantity, was enough to justify the finding arrived at by Mr. Justice Macleod. No materials were placed before the Appeal Court Judges to warrant their interfering with the decree of the Court below. That decree must be confirmed; and this appeal dismissed with costs.

SUIT FOR ACCOUNTS.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor have disposed of a case in which the plaintiff and respondent Bai Zabaku, heir and widow of Nemchand, sued Lallu Hakamchand and another, original defendants and appellants, for the recovery of Rs. 7,500 being her share in the account of the two firms carried on in her husband's name. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. S. Rao represented the respondent. The circumstances of the case were that in the year 1879 there was a joint Hindu family consisting of Nemchand, the uncle, and Lallu and another, his nephews. They carried on two shops, one being a cloth shop and the other a shroff shop. In that year they came to a partition but by agreement continued the two businesses on a footing of ordinary partnership. By the decree in a suit which was subsequently brought by Newchand's widow against the two nephews, it had been ordered that the partnership should stand dissolved and that the Clerk of the Court should take the accounts of the property of the two shops and certify the result of the accounts. The Clerk of the Court took the accounts and certified the result to the Court. Certain exceptions were filed to these accounts which were practically all dismissed by the Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff; and against this dismissal an appeal was preferred to the High Court.

The first question, their Lordships said they have to consider, was whether interest should be charged to the plaintiff on a sum of Rs. 599. It appears that that sum was advanced to the plaintiff's husband Nemchand out of the funds of the shroff business. With the money so obtained from the firm, he took a mortgage of a house; and it is explained that he was obliged to take the mortgage of a house, because the family house had been allotted in the partition to his nephews. He subsequently borrowed Rs. 1,200 more from the firm and purchased the equity of redemption in that house. Interest was calculated upon the debits appearing in his account in the books of the shroff business. Interest was charged upon every item in that account except an item of Rs. 484 which represents Rs.599, the amount advanced, less certain repayments credited to Nemchand. This being the case, their Lordships said that the only conclusion they could draw was that by an agreement between the parties, interest upon the sum of Rs. 599 was foregone deliberately by the parties. So the objection to the finding of the Judge in respect of that amount was disallowed. The next item which their Lordships considered was an item of Rs.4,500, which was paid to Manganlal, the maternal nephew of Nemchand, to enable him to marry. That amount was debited to Manganlal in the books of the shop. It is, therefore, according to the accounts, an advance on behalf of the partnership. The money appears to have been lost to the firm and now the appellant seeks to throw the loss upon Nemchand's estate because Magan was a relation of Nemchand. But if the debit was a debt due to the firm, it is manifestly unfair to charge Nemchand with the amount of it merely because it has turned out to be a bad debt. Their Lordships disallowed the objection upon this point. After discussing fully the objection relating to other items of the account, their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

RANGOON RICE SPECULATIONS.

Bulls against Bears.

The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, has disposed of two important test suits relating to a struggle between Tejiwalas (bulls) and Mandiwalas (bears) that had arisen amongst the rice merchants in Bombay in connection with forward delivery contracts in Rangoon halwa rice deliverable on Magshar Sud 15th 1963 (i.e. 30th November, 1906). The bulls had tried to inflate and the bears to lower the market-price of the due date. A sub-committee of the Rice Merchants' Association had fixed a rate, which the bulls believed to be favourable to the bears, and refused to accept it. Hence differences remained to be adjusted between the parties. In consequences the disputes were referred to the Courts in test cases.

The first suit was filed by the plaintiffs Ravji Varjang and others, rice merchants, against defendants Deosey Padamsey and others, who are also merchants, to recover Rs. 889 as damages for breach of certain contracts. The plaintiffs alleged that they had purchased from the defendants under three contracts 2,010 bags of Rangoon halwa rice deliverable on Magshar Sud 15th 1963 (i.e. 30th November 1906) in quantities of 670 bags each at rates varying from Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-2; that the defendants having failed to give delivery of the goods, the plaintiffs claimed damages on the basis of Rs. 9-8 as the market-rate of the due date. It was admitted by both parties that the contracts in question were made subject to the Rules of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association which, among others things provide, that a sub-committee of the Association shall fix the market-rate of the due date of performance of forward delivery contracts made under its rules. The main contention of the defendants was that a sub-committee of the Association had declared Rs. 8-11 as the market-rate of the due date in question; that the plaintiffs being bound by such rate, they had sustained no damages; and that their suit therefore failed. The plaintiffs' reply to this contention was that the constitution of the sub-committee which declared the rule of Rs. 8-11 was illegal; that therefore the rate declared by it was not binding upon them; and that the true market-rate was much in excess of that rate. The defendants filed a cross suit in respect of the same contracts, claiming damages on the basis of Rs. 8-11, the rate declared by the sub-committee. Mr. Jinnah, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Bahadurji, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Pleader, for the defendants.

His Honour the Chief Judge, in delivering his judgment, said:—The cross-suit can be at once disposed of. The evidence shows and Mr. Bahadurji practically admits that demands were made for delivery, and as he alleges his clients had the goods and were ready and willing to deliver, it was obviously their duty to tender the goods on the 'vaidya' date. Admittedly no tender was made, so they cannot sue. Then we come to the first suit and the fight in this case circles round the rate to be taken for the measure of damages. As I have said it is proved that delivery was asked for. The defendants say the rate to be taken is, under the terms of the contract, the rate fixed by the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, and if that be taken, no damages are due. The plaintiffs say that the rate fixed by the Association was improper and not fixed according to the rules of the Accociation, and that being so, the market rate of 30th November should be taken. Admittedly the contracts were made subject to the rules of the Association, and Rule 30 says that the sub-committee of that Association shall fix the rate. A meeting of the Association was held on the 30th November to appoint a sub-committee to fix the rate. The evidence shows that with the exception of five dissentients, three gentlemen were chosen to fix the rate. One of these gentlemen has been proved to have been interested in contracts for that 'vaidya' and was therefore undoubtedly an interested party. The plaintiffs say this invalidates the proceedings, and moreover that the number of the sub-committee should have been twelve. Now I find from the evidence that there is no rule laid down as to the number of gentlemen who shall compose this sub-committee, and it appears to be the practice of the meeting to select a certain number of gentlemen, without any regard to their number, for the purpose of fixing the rate. The evidence shows the number has often fluctuated. So the question resolves itself into whether the fact that one member of the three was interested invalidates the rate fixed. The plaintiffs rely (1) on general principles of equity laying down that an arbitrator should not be interested in the subject matter of the dispute, and (2) on Rule 35 of the Rules of the Association. Now there is nothing to prevent parties to a contract, if they choose, from agreeing that other persons who may be interested in similar contracts shall decide disputes arising between them, and an arbitrator is not necessarily precluded from acting, because he may be interested in the subject matter of the reference,—(Law Reports 2, Chancery, 1894, page 478; and Law Report 2, Queen's Bench, 1894, page 567),—provided there is no reason to suppose he will act unfairly. Probably it would be difficult to find a sufficient number of members of the Association for the sub-committee who were not interested in 'vaidya' contracts. That interested members have acted former sub-committees is clear from the evidence, and the plaintiff's own witness admits that the constitution of the sub-committee used to be an equal number of tejiwallas and mundiwallas with other disinterested persons. The parties must therefore have been aware that persons interested in 'vaidya' contracts did sit on such sub-committees. Presumably also parties who deliberately refer the determination of any matter in their contract to other persons give such persons credit for respectability and cannot therefore object to them later on on the ground that they are interested, especially when the probability of such persons being interested was before them at the time of the contract. The plaintiffs next say that the rate fixed by the sub-committee was invalid by reason of Rule 35. But I do not read Rule 35 in that way at all. To my mind it refers to particular 'soda' transactions in which a dispute has arisen or some business has to be settled. That the meeting itself did not consider it appplicable where the rate had to be fixed generally for all 'sodas' appears clear from the fact that the procedure prescribed by Rule 35 was not followed. It was at the meeting suggested that one of the sub-committee was interested and yet no meeting of the managing committee was called or asked for as required by Rule 35. Moreover the rule goes on to say that the new sub-committee shall transact "all business relating to the aforesaid disputes," which suggests that there must be particular 'soda' transactions before them. The Court is not concerned with whether the rate was correct. It may have been much lower than the Court would have fixed. No evidence has been given of the market rate and under the circumstances I must hold the plaintiffs are bound by the rate fixed. Both suits dismissed.

POLICE COURT.

THE BHULESHWAR BURGLARY.

On Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Surajbali Hayari, Shera Mishikar, Mada Latta, Beni Mahadee Janki, Raghubir Bhaga, and Devishunker Tribhuvan with burglary and theft of jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs 46,231, the property of Goswami Wageshwarlalji Mahraj, high-priest of the Bhattias, residing at Bhuleshwar.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 26th August last, a burglary was committed in the residence of Goswami Wageshwarlalji Mahraj high-priest of the Bhattias, at Bhuleshwar. A trunk containing jewellery, valued Rs. 46,231, was stolen. The theft seemed to have been committed by somebody entering the second floor through a window, at which a bamboo ladder was placed. The police made inquiries and eventually succeeded in arresting six persons from Bhavnagar, Lahore, Bombay and other places. The police also succeeded in recovering a great portion of the property. The accused were employed as servants to different persons in Bhuleshwar and it seemed they had planned the theft in conspiracy with a servant of the Mahraj.

His Worship, in course of a lengthy judgment, complimented Inspector Sullivan and Sub-Inspector Narayenrao and Ahmedally of the Bombay Police Force for the smart way in which they arrested the accused in different parts of the country and recovered property of the value of Rs. 23,108 from them.

His Worship convicted all the accused. The first accused was sentenced to twenty months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 300, with the alternative of four months' further imprisonment.

The rest were sentenced two years' imprisonment with hard labour and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of six months each.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT USING A COUNTERFEIT COIN.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged one Chhoga Jita, with attempting to use a counterfeit coin, namely a guinea, as genuine. The case for the prosecution was that the accused went to a stamp-vendor at the Small Causes Court and tendered him the guinea with other money in payment of certain Court-fees. The stamp-vendor having some suspicion about the coin handed the accused over to the police. The Magistrate ordered the coin to be sent to the Essay-master for examination. The latter reported that the coin was less than its usual weight. The Magistrate acquitted the accused and ordered the coin to be sent to the Mint to be melted and then handed over to the accused.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Jones charged one Kasiram Dasrath with the theft of a gold watch, valued at Rs. 300 belonging to Mr. J. Lewis of Lansdowne Road. The watch was found beneath a mattress. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Those who have a memory for shipping disasters will recall how, some time ago, the steamship "Nithsdale," bringing railway "sleepers" from Australia to Karachi, went on shore off the Petti mouth of the Indus and subsequently became a total wreck, the combined value of the vessel and cargo being about ten lakhs of rupees. It now appears, says the "Civil and Military Gazette" that certain allegations having been made at the enquiry that the soundings shown on the chart were incorrect, a special re-survey was ordered by Government and carried out by the R.I.M.S. "Investigator," with the result that the accuracy of the charts was fully proved. It further appears that the Port Trustees had only three days previous to the accident decined to increase the power of the Manora Light so as to increase its visibility over the dangerous areas to the south of the port, and voted Rs.1,15,000 for the provision of a Hyper-radial light of the highest power obtainable. The light is now in course of construction by Messrs. Chance Brothers, and will be in position by the 1st February, 1909. It will be of 1,500,000 candle-power. Mariners have long complained that the existing light at the Manora Lighthouse is out of date. Karachi must bear cheerfully the burdens of its new greatness.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 10.

Sir Charles Bayley will resume charge of the office of Resident at Hyderabad on the 26th instant, from his *locum tenens* Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, whom His Highness the Nizam will entertain at a farewell dinner at Falaknumah Palace on the 12th instant, which will be followed by the Prime Minister's dinner-party at the Chudderghat Public Garden on the 14th idem.

***

An eloquent proof of His Highness' devotion to his subjects and of the impression created on his mind by the recent flood disaster is that on the ocassion of the Ramzan Durbar, which took place on the 26th ultimo, he did not permit the customary presentation of *nazars* to himself, thus interrupting a time-honoured practice on ceremonial days in all Native Courts.

***

A rumour has gained currency, and is accepted by some of the City folk as credible, that Lord Minto will visit Hyderabad in his private capacity for the purpose of seeing the effects of the recent flood disaster. I give the news for which it is worth—true or untrue. Those, of course, who know Hyderabad and its predilections for rumours of any kind, will know how to accept this report, but I must confess that, in my opinion, there is nothing either to appreciate or to discount its truth.

***

Dr. P. Vigano, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hyderabad, leaves for Bombay next Thursday *en route* to Italy, per Florio and Rubattino Companie's s. s. "D. Balduino," which is timed to leave on Sunday next, the 15th instant. His Lordship's visit is not only to recuperate his health, which has been very precarious of late but also—perhaps, more particularly—to make arrangements for the requisite number of Christian Brothers to take charge of the local Roman Catholic College, which is known as All Saints' Institute. A more excellent scheme could not be devised, whether it be regarded from an educational or a financial standpoint; and if local conditions with regard to class and status are given due consideration—conditions which may be regarded as the most essential in the direction of success—there is no reason to doubt that the consummation will be all that could be desired.

***

Amongst those whose curiosity brought them to Hyderabad to see the ruins caused by the abnormal rise of the Moosi river, was Bishop Doring, of Poona, who, during his short stay, was the guest of Bishop Vigano, who accompanied his episcopal colleague to the principal places of interest, as well as to the grief-stricken parts of the city and suburbs. But the Bishop came here at a time when everything had practically returned to normal conditions and the people had reconciled themselves to their lot, trusting to God, the benevolence of their Sovereign, and the care of his Government for the working out of the future. Indeed, the very air breathes contentment, the prevailing calm being a voluble indication of what the authorities have done to alleviate distress. Of course, perfection has not been attained, but this has been due rather to the panic and the extraordinary strain placed upon the mental and physical resources of the officials selected for relief work than to any laxity, energy, or want of initiative on the part of those entrusted with the work of restoration and relief. It is also particularly gratifying to find that no disease or epidemic of any sort has broken out up to now, thanks to a merciful Providence and efficient sanitary measures.

***

The first to meet with his "Waterloo" for rash motor-driving is a young Mahomedan Jagirdar by name Nawab Suyra Jung, Bahadur. The other evening, seeing a car ahead of him by some hundreds of yards, this rapid motorist decided to overtake it, and driving his car at break-neck speed, soon outran the other, greeting its occupants with clouds of dust and smoke, the wonder being that he did not actually cause a collision. To his misfortune, however, the car that incurred his cupidity belonged to His Highness, who was in it at the time and saw for himself what the Jagirdar did. His Highness, needless to say, was very angry and displeased at the occurrence, and, ascertaining the name of the delinquent, commanded that every car possessed by him should be confiscated and that he should pay in addition a fine of Rs. 1,000, both of which commands have been rigidly carried out. The fine has been recovered and the two cars of Nawab Suyra Jung, Bahadur, have been confiscated. The punishment may at first sight appear severe, but it is practical, as it will act as a powerful deterrent to others of an equally hazardous turn of mind who abuse instead of use a motor car, imperilling the lives of others. It may, however, be presumed that the order of confiscation will not remain absolute, and that the cars will be restored to the misguided nobleman-chauffeur after his mind has had sufficient time to realize and digest the nature of his offence and to resolve never to do the like again.

***

Many of your readers may be aware that the late Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah owned a garden on the Lower Secunderabad Road, about a furlong distant from the boundary-stone indicating Residency jurisdiction. Attached to that garden is another known as Motiram Chowdri Bagh, which was purchased by Sir Khurshed Jah a couple of years before his death. The old garden is situated in Moglai and the Chowdri Bagh in Residency limits, and both enclose a number of dwelling-houses which are rented. About ten days ago, a Brahmin by name Rajasiv Rao, a nephew of Suba Rao, the Sarf-i-khas Sheristadar, living in Chowdri Bagh, reported to the Residency Police that a theft had been committed overnight in his house, by which he was dispossessed of hard cash and jewellery to the value of Rs. 1,900. Inspector Abdulla Khan, the Residency Kotwal as he is called, despatched some policemen to inspect the scene of the theft and to make inquiry, but there was no clue, except that Rajasiv Rao persisted in saying that he suspected three men—peons Mybocb Shareef and Yassin Saib, and gardener Lutchman—who are Paigah servants attached to the gardens. They were secordingly asked to accompany the policemen to the head police station, where they were detained several hours and were closely examined, but nothing came of it, nor was anything found on them or in their houses to justify their continued detention, and accordingly they were told to go. Two days afterwards Rajasiv Rao submitted a written complaint to the Superintendent, Secunderabad District Police, hinting at the indifference of the Police and insisting on the arrest of the aforesaid three men, to which that officer acceded and directed one of his assistants to cause an inquiry to be held afresh after the apprehension of the men. Somehow they were persuaded to come to the Head Police Station again, and once within its precincts they were made prisoners, one being locked up there, another at the Bogulkunta Naka, and the third at Putli Bauri Naka. Before the accused were placed before the Superintendent, Residency Bazaars, the Inspector who was conducting the inquiry and preparing the "chalan" was, it is said, himself arrested and taken to Secunderabad. Yesterday the men came before the Residency Magistrate and were defended by the Standing Counsel of the late Sir Khurshed Jah's Estate, but the police having failed to make out a case and the complainant and his witnesses not appearing, the Magistrate ordered their immediate release on their own recognizances of Rs. 50 each. Putting all the circumstances together, there was not even a tittle of suspicion against the accused, and it is remarkable that they should have been kept in police custody for eight days and most publicly humiliated by being dragged about, hand-tied, in open daylight from place to place. Had Sir Khurshed Jah been alive he would have made somebody smart for the deliberate injury done to his servants. I understand that the sequel to this will be the prosecution of Rajasiv Rao for preferring a false complaint against three innocent men, but it is not known whether his witnesses are liable and are likewise to be prosecuted for giving or attempting to give false evidence.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 16.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

43-08 44-08 Wadia G and Esmail Ebrahim vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Summary Suit for Hearing in in Chambers under Rule 233.

691-07 Daphtary F and D Bhimrao Atmaram vs Vindyekrao Balkrishna Shamstel.
729-07 M B Chthis Muncherji Dadabhoy Dadyseth vs Cowasji Dorabji Patel.
854-07 Nanu H and Co Haji Jossub Haji Mahomed Alli vs Memon Karim Ayub the firm.
866-07 Crawford B and Co The Bank of Bombay vs Shamji Hurrukchand and others.

For farther Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

478-07 Kanga and P Abdool Latiff Haji Siznar vs Oomar Abas Mistry and others Thakurdas and Co.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

607-08 Edgelow G W and Co The Globe Mafg Co. Ltd vs Gopaldas Nagardas Captain and V.

Long Causes.

627-07 Jehangir M and S Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.
77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co.
271-07 Shamrao M and H Harichandra Nanabhoy vs Sakerbai widow and others Kanga and P.
561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dosabhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M.
192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.
322-08 Mulla M Kapadia Bros vs Lalbhai Mohunlal and others Tayebji D and Co.
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Laloobhoy Wadia G and Co for post ponement.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.
210-08 Mathubhoy J and M Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji Jehangir and S.
582-07 Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhanrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Ardeser H D and Co.
298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V.
422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For consent decree.

872-08 Mirza M and M Bai Jainab widow vs Rahimtoola Alibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co,

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

502-08 S J Judha Gomaji Dhondu vs Krishnaji Ramchandra S A Tyabji.
6-07 S K Tyabji Mahamedbhoy alias Mahamed bhoy Hosanali vs A M Jeevanji and Co Thakurdas and Co part heard.
397-08 Wadia N and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and N.
119-07 J G Bilimoria Nenbai widow vs Vishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.
932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal Edgelow G W and Co.
69-08 Mulla and M Keshavji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha.
765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.
545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Ld Mansuklal J and H.
423-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady, Ardesher H D and Co.
338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed Ismail Muhamtisby Ardesher H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

718-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Nenbai widow Jehangir G and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

839-01 Edgelow G W and Co Manchersha Shapurji Narielwala vs Ardeser Shapurji Narielwala K D Shroff part heard.
239-06 Mansukhlal J and H Chaturbhoy Morarji vs Jiwanbai widow M B Chothia part heard.
728-08 M B Chothia Bai Maneckbai widow vs Trieumlal Jugjiwan Unwalla and P.
459-07 Jehangir and S Sonabai widow vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Gheesta Thakurdas and Co.
13-08 Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
634-07 Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlabai Bapu Sujoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.
172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.
681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.
140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Esa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.
906-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakina widow.
572-08 T A Ghandhi Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Sale Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patel Bart and others Pestonji R and K.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st Oct. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	10,000	—	14,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	71	—	99
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	96,069	2,64,879	1,360	3,62,308
Total for 17 weeks	1,00,069	2,74,879	1,360	3,76,308
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,358	21,730	56	28,144
Per mile of Ry. do.	45	154	—	199
Total to corresp'g date do.	1,17,083	3,76,800	4,064	4,97,947

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 14,144
Do. to date .... Rs. 1,21,739

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CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1908.

THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

SURELY never was a more unhappy monarch than the Chinese Emperor whose death is reported. Son of Heaven, Supreme Ruler, the August and Lofty One, the Celestial Ruler, the Solitary man, the Buddha of the present day, Lord of Ten Thousand years—all these titles were his, but he spent the life of a deposed King—more dreary and monotonous than that of Thebaw or Cetewayo. When on the fifth day of the moon at the *yeo* hour (5·7 p.m. on the 12th January, 1875, the late Emperor ascended upon the dragon to be a guest on high, the Empress-Dowagers and the Empress-mother commanded Kuang Hsu to enter upon the inheritance of the great succession. His predecessor, and cousin, Tung Chih, was a child when he succeeded his father and during his minority the Government was virtually in the hands of the Empress of the Eastern Palace—who had been principal wife and Empress of Hsien Feng—and the mother of Tung Chih who in consideration of his accession was named Empress-mother and Empress of the Western Palace. These two ladies administered the State as regents until in 1873 Tung Chih attained his majority. Tung Chih was given to dissipation and during his illness, the Empress Dowager and Empress-mother resumed their former functions and remained in discharge of them after the death of Tung Chih whose own widowed Empress was passed over altogether. They ignored other claims to the succession and adopted Tsaitien, whom they gave the name of Kuang Tsu. He was born in August, 1871, and the regency of the ladies lasted for fourteen years until 1889 when the young Emperor assumed the reins of power.

The war with Japan came and China learnt a lesson she will never forget. The necessity for reform became apparent to Ministers and none rose more complacently to the agitation than the Emperor. On the recommendation of Kang Yuwei the Emperor decided to establish a university at Peking for the study of English, and Western science, to encourage art, science and modern agriculture, to establish a Patents office, to extend railways, to introduce the imperial post and to convert the Buddhist and Taoist temples into schools and colleges. In support of these measures imperial edicts were issued, but "with such hot haste and with so little consideration for the feelings and prejudices of the mandarins" that the country was alarmed. The Dowager-Empress herself headed the anti-reform party which was soon formed and after a short time—in September 1898, she again determined to take over the government, alleging that the Emperor was suffering from ill-health. A price was put on Kang Yuwei's head and his associates were seized and imprisoned, several being executed without trial within a few days of the issuing of the Edict. In the words of Professor Douglas, "among the other impolitic proceedings of the Emperor were the dismissal of several high officials in Peking, all of whom sought the assistance of the Dowager-Empress in their disgrace, and the attempt secretly to assassinate Yunglu, the Viceroy of the Metropolitan Province. Unfortunately for the success of the Emperor's plans, the instrument he chose for the performance of this last dangerous act proved to be a traitor to his cause. Yuan Shihkai was the man chosen for the deed. Instead, however, of carrying out his mission, he warned his intended victim of the fate designed for him, and sent him off post-haste to the Dowager's Palace for safety and counsel."

This was the cause of the Emperor's practical deposition. As recorded by Mr. Stanley Smith is his "China from Within," the Dowager-Empress on hearing Yunglu's story "swept into the Emperor's rooms. After exposing the plot and giving him a most terrible rating, she ended up by saying: 'You are, after all, but an unsophisticated infant. Return to your inner apartments. It is evident that I must resume control to save the Empire, which you, in your extreme unwisdom and foolishness, seem to be doing your best to drive to perdition. Oh those traitors! those traitors!' And fire flashed from those keen black-brown eyes, which palace officials, who have since narrated the above historical event, declare only flash when she is about to order men to their death." They have strange ways of compassing things in China and the Emperor's methods were only excelled in severity by the bloody reprisals which followed the resumption of power by the Dowager. A proposal to make away with the Emperor was discussed though not carried out, but she forthwith nominated Prince Tuan, a leader of the Boxers, as heir-apparent to the throne and the Emperor was relegated to the nothingness of harem life, becoming, though "Viceregent of Heaven," practically a prisoner which he remained ever after, the Empress-Dowager containing to be virtual ruler. It was she who was responsible for the attacks on the Legations, an act against which the Emperor is said to have petitioned her on his bended knees. But the Lord of Ten Thousand years was but a fool in the eyes of the Empress-Dowager, his existence as an actual factor in the administration of the country having ceased ten years ago.

THE DETERIORATION OF JUTE.

AN Agricultural Ledger has been issued by the Agricultural Department of the Government of India dealing with the races of jute, a subject which has been under investigation since 1900 when Mr. Lyon, the then Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Bengal, deputed two of his staff to tour through the jute districts to collect information. A year later, it may be remembered, there was an outcry in Calcutta that the fibre was deteriorating. In 1902 the matter was referred to the Board of Scientific Advice and from it the following reply was received. "In the papers on jute submitted to the sub-committee for consideration and report it is made clear that of late years the quality of the jute fibre which comes into the market has deteriorated. The question to be considered is what may be the explanation of this fact. There are three possible explanations:—That the plants which yield jute fibre, have degenerated so that they do not now yield such good fibre as formerly; that the plants which yield jute fibre have not degenerated, but the fibre is either not now extracted with the same care as formerly, or is subjected to deliberate maltreatment in the way of artificial and fraudulent watering, which induces heating and discoloration; and that the plants which yield jute fibre have not degenerated, but that now, as always, there are jutes of different kinds. These kinds do not all produce fibre of equal quality suitable for the purposes of the jute trade: yet, as they are probably always the kind supposed to be most suitable to the conditions which prevail in different districts or parts of districts, it is probably often a question between growing those kinds which yield inferior fibre and not growing jute at all. Formerly it was possible for the jute trade to select from the produce of the districts most suitable to the cultivation of jute precisely those kinds most suited for the purposes of that trade. Now, it may be that the demand for jute fibre is so great that the trade is no longer able to choose what it will take, but has to be content to take what it can get. In answering these possibilities the Committee came to the conclusion that there was no deterioration in the class of jute cultivated, but that fraudulent watering acted adversely on the fibre and also that there was less care taken in the selection of the fibre sent to Calcutta owing to the greater demand. At this point special investigation was taken up and a complete statement of the different classes of jute with a host of details as to their peculiarities has been prepared. A regards the alleged deterioration little has been done. The remedy lies with the buyers and until they as a body agree not to purchase any but the most suitable fibre so long will the cultivators take advantage of the situation which allows a large profit on inferior material. The new publication, however, should be a powerful aid to the buyers and spinners to enforce the growing of the better varieties and greater care in preparation.

THE PLUMAGE BILL.

CONTENTIONS and arguments over the Plumage Bill still continue. Representatives of over a dozen firms, interested in the feather trade, have signed a memorandum remonstrating against the Bill for many reasons: It will injure trade by excluding feathers to the value of one million sterling, or one-third of the whole feather business of Great Britain; this exclusion will deprive of employment all those now engaged in making these feathers ready for sale. As London is the market of the world for raw goods, birds and plumage affected by the Bill will be turned away from there and will be transferred to the Continent, where ostrich feathers will follow them, and in due course the feather trade of England will fall entirely into the hands of foreigners. The Plumage Bill wil do more, the memorandum says. It will first drive English ladies to Paris for their millinery, once there they will be led to buy other goods and their custom will thus be lost to the traders of their own nation. Those ladies who do not go to Paris will have their millinery and feathers sent by post. All this means loss of employment right along the feather trade and of many allied industries as well. It is also urged that extermination of beautiful tropical birds, foretold at intervals for the last thirty years, is as far off as ever from fulfilment, that in fact such birds are now more numerous, or at least their plumage comes in great quantities to market. But most of all, the memorandum declares that without an international agreement the Bill will be of no mortal use to the birds, and that it should not be introduced until such an agreement be secured with other importing countries. To pass the Bill first and then strive to make it the basis of representations to other Governments would put an end at once to all chance of an international agreement with rivals to whom all the imports the Bill would divert from England would naturally fall. It is a curious commentary on the memorandum that seven of the signatories have foreign names, or belong to firms that read suspiciously like the foreigner who is represented as likely to benefit by the prohibition of the import of beautiful plumage into England.

THE Calcutta Corporation have conveyed their congratulations to Sir Andrew Fraser in his escape from assassination.

SIR ANDREW FRASER will pay a brief visit to the United Provinces during the latter part of this month to take leave of the Viceroy and Lady Minto during their Excellencies' stay at Agra.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON, Member of Council for the Home department, Mr. Erle Richards, Member of Council for the Ligislative department, and Sir Harold Stuart, Home Secretary, will meet the Viceroy at Bikaner, on the 17th instant.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will arrive in Allahabad from Lucknow on the 7th proximo. He remains at Allahabad until the 19th December when he leaves for Calcutta, to stay over the Christmas Holidays.

THE following telegram has been sent from Bombay to Sir Andrew Fraser:—"The Anjuman Islam of Bombay on behalf of the Musalmans of this Presidency joins in the universal feeling condemning the atrocious attempt against your Honour's life and prays that you may belong be spared."

THE following notable comment on the assassination of Inspector Banerjee appeared in the "Sandhya" on Wednesday:—"We protest very strongly against such murder of Brahmans and human beings. The prayachitta for such great sins should be of a very terrible character. We can have no objection to whatever severe steps the Sircar Bahadur may take for uprooting such sins. We have said that righteousness is not established by sin. No good is done to a country by assassinations. Assassins are the enemies of the country and the Samaj."

FROM the 31st October to the 6th instant, 1 European, 19 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 383 Hindus, and 53 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 473. The death-rate was 48·2 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 43·3. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 24, fevers 146, bowel complaints 63, and other causes 240.

IF there are still English-speaking persons who have a low opinion of the canine race, the fault does not lie with the "Spectator." For years, by anectote and example, that generous periodical has striven to invest the dog with the superior virtues inculcated by philosophers and moralists in all ages, and with a mastery of the beautiful in action which would not discredit a college tutor. For a time, however, such uninspiring forms of life as the egret, the bustard, and an occasional bat in St. James' Park have been monopolising the correspondence columns, and one is glad to see that at length the sagacious quadruped is again to the fore, no whit impaired in moral worth and nice discrimination. A recent issue tells us of a farmhouse terrier who always shares the bread and cream accompanying a cup of tea at his master's first breakfast. The master is accustumed to break off three corners and to give these to "Rough," who eats the first two. "Off the third he licks the cream, then carries the crust to hen who each morning comes accross the field where the fowls are kept, and at the gate awaits her friend's arrival. Should other of the hens appear 'Rough' 'barks them off,' while his favourite devours her portion." Economically one may doubt whether these gratuities do not encourage touting in the henyard, but who would think of economics in the presence of such perfect instincts?

ONE of the large firms of wholesale tea dealers has just issued an annual review of the trade which should be encouraging reading to planters and others interested in the tea industry. On the Continent the habit of tea drinking is steadily extending; even Germany seems at last to be taking to it. A tea-house opened in a fashionable quarter of Berlin has been a great success, and the army authorities have recently issued an order that "the use of tea in the German army is to be encouraged still more than before, by order of the Emperor." The removal of the surcharge on tea entering Russia through European ports resulted in the imports of September being nearly three times as great as those of August. In 1907-8 Australia imported nearly twice as much Indian tea as in 1903, and she is one of Ceylon's best customers. Some 60 per cent. of the total production of tea (667 million lbs,) came from India and Ceylon, and about 29 per cent. from China. It is pointed out that the pushing of low priced teas is bad alike for planters, distributors and consumers; planters are almost compelled to produce quantity instead of quality, the distributors cannot make a fair profit if they sell good tea at such prices, and the customer's taste is vitiated by the use of inferior tea. This is one of the chief difficulties that the planter has to face.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE KAISER'S STATEMENTS.

Sensation in Europe.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN OPINIONS.

PARIS, OCTOBER 31.

IT is at the moment when there is too much reason to apprehend an outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans that might well be the precursor of a general conflagration, the international situation is rendered still more complicated by the publication of some extraordinary statements concerning German world-policy attributed to the Kaiser, in an audience which he recently granted to a personage described as a representative Englishman, or an unnamed retired British diplomatist by whom the imperial confidences were communicated to the London "Daily Telegraph" which published them on October 28. Every capital in Europe may now be said to be ringing with them and they are in fact calculated to elicit universal astonishment and interest though, in several important quarters, not of a kind friendly to Germany. The Kaiser's utterances which have the outspoken downright character affected by His Majesty when addressing the public at large, mainly seek to prove that he himself and the Imperial Government, though not the German people, have been throughout sincerely friendly to Great Britain. As proofs of this good-will the Emperor is represented to have declared:—

1. That when the Boer war was at its height France and Russia invited Germany to join them in calling upon England to end the war. "The moment had come," they said "not only to save the Boer republic but to humiliate England to the dust." The Kaiser declares that he replied by a refusal to have anything to do with the scheme as "Germany would always keep aloof from politics that would bring her into complications with a sea Power like England."

2. That just at the time of the 'Black Week' of the Boer war in December 1899, "I" (the Kaiser), —here I quote the words attributed to His Majesty,—"received a letter from Queen Victoria, my revered grandmother, written in sorrow and affliction, bearing manifest traces of the anxieties which were preying upon her mind and health. I at once returned a sympathetic reply. Nay, I did more. I bade one of my officers procure for me as exact an account as he could obtain of the number of combatants in South Africa on both sides, and of the actual position of the opposing forces. With the figures before me I worked out what I considered to be the plan of campaign under the circumstances, and submitted it to my General Staff for their criticism. Then I despatched it to England, and that document, likewise, is among the State papers at Windsor Castle, awaiting the serenely impartial verdict of history. And, as a matter of curious coincidence, let me add that the plan which I formulated ran very much on the same lines as that which was actually adopted by Lord Roberts, and carried by him into successful operation. Was that, I repeat, the act of one who wished England ill? Let Englishmen be just and say!"

3. In reference to German naval expansion the Kaiser dwells upon the importance to Germany of a powerful fleet. "Germany," he says, "must be able to protect her growing commerce and manifold interests in even the most distant seas. Germany looks ahead. She must be prepared for any eventualities in the Far East. Who can foresee what may take place in the Pacific in the days to come?"

Looking to the accomplished rise of Japan and the possible national awakening of China the Kaiser observes that "only those Powers which have great navies will be listened to with respect when the future of the Pacific comes to be solved," and that even England herself may welcome the existence of a German fleet "when they speak together on the same side in the great debates of the future."

In regard to Moroccan affairs which are also referred to by the Emperor, His Majesty is quite incorrect in defending the sending of Dr. Vassel to Fez by th statement that there had been a French Consula representative at Fez for many months before Dr. Vassel secretly hurried to that place from Tangier. There was no French Consul then at Fez nor is there one even now but only a native left in charge of the archives at the French Consulate.

The Emperer affirms in emphatic, almost passionate terms the sincerity of his own friendship for England though admitting that the German Press and people, excepting only a minority of the best elements of the nation under his own leadership were bitterly hostile to England during the Boer war and in fact remain unfriendly still. It is with surprise, not unmingled with indignation, that the Kaiser notes the determination manifested by the great majority in England not to believe him sincere, and he declares that the English must be "mad, mad, mad as march hares" to persist in their distrust notwithstanding all that he has done to remove it. It may be readily imagined what a bombshell effect such statements as the above coming from the Kaiser himself have produced in the European capitals, particularly Paris and St. Petersburg.

Numerous 'dementis' and corrections were anticipated from several quarters and they have been very promptly forthcoming. Before reviewing these counterblasts to the Imperial utterances it may already be said that the Kaisar has entirely failed to attain the only conceivable ends for which he could have made the declarations which have created so great a sensation. In the first place they certainly will not conciliate British public opinion since people cannot fail to notice the glaring contradiction between the assurances given by His Majesty at the Guildhall banquet in London last November and the language which he has just used to the ex-diplomatist in regard to German feeling towards England. Then the Emperor declared that good relations between England and Germany were the main prop and base of the world's peace and pledged himself to strengthen them, adding: "The German nation's wishes coincide with mine." Now he affirms in substance that the majority of the German nation are hostile to England and that it is he who holds them back. If the Imperial statements were intended to create dissension between England and France and England and Russia, as is assumed not only in Paris and St. Petersburg but also in Berlin, then they are equally without effect. Indeed the French and Russian Press are teeming with evidence to show that the account given by the Emperor of the efforts to bring about intervention or mediation at British expense during the Boer war is inaccurate and misleading. The French papers stigmatize as wholly inaccurate the statement that the Kaiser rejected the proposal originally made by Russia and with France's concurrence in the first instance, for a tripartite intervention or mediation in the Boer war through the medium of the Hague Conference. On the contrary the Kaiser, in many conversations at the time with diplomatists and military and naval officers, led up to the idea of intervention and encouraged it, making fine play with the Russian Ambassador in Berlin on the subject though not committing himself absolutely to assent. The Emperor, however, soon showed his hand by making a proposal much dearer to his heart and that of German people than even the hope of adding England's difficulties with the Boers. He informed St. Petersburg that the intervention of the three Powers seemed to him (in his own words) *un acte grave une œuvre de longue haleine* and that consequently he required that Germany, Russia and France should in advance undertake the mutual engagement to guarantee the integrity of their territories." And this was just after his Majesty had informed Queen Victoria of the project of intervention and his own rejection of the scheme. In fact, through the whole business the Kaiser, contends the French Press, was as willing, as anxious indeed as France and Russia to intervene and to humiliate England. Germany's object in making this demand was simply that France by acceding to it should thereby once more ratify the Treaty of Frankfort and undertake never to attempt to recover Alsace-Lorraine. This object was immediately divined by Russia who perceived that her acceptance must imply the disappearance of the Franco-Russian alliance. M. Delcasse, the then French Minister for Foreign Affairs, at once saw through the German design of using France and Russia as tools in carrying out her own purely selfish policy of undermining the Franco-Russian alliance and of injuring England. It was this that prepared the way later on for the Anglo-French entente and subsequently for the Anglo-Russian understanding.

The passage concerning a plan of campaign against the Boers prepared by the Kaiser and the German General Staff for Lord Roberts will come as a great shock to the Boers and their cousins the Dutch who were so elated and grateful when the Kaiser despatched his famous telegram to President Kruger. In his statement, however, the Emperor takes credit for having declined to receive officially the Boer envoys to Berlin. As regards the plan of campaign it is pointed out in Paris that the British did not adopt several leading points in the Kaiser's recommendations. The British flag, for instance, was not hauled down at Ladysmith nor did the British armies in the field retire into Capetown and remain on the defensive. In addition to the feeling caused by the revelation of Germany's attempts to sow discord between France and England and Russia and England, resentment is created at Paris and St. Petersburg by the breach of diplomatic etiquete committed in revealing particulars concerning the negociations for the proposed tripartite intervention in the Boer war.

The communication of the Kaiser's views made by the ex-Diplomatist to the Press in undated and anonymous but since it speaks of Dr. Vassel's sudden and secret despatch to Fez two or three months ago, the interview must have taken place after that incident. Of the authenticity of the views attributed to the Emperor no doubt seems to be entertained even in Berlin, since the semi-official "Cologne Gazette," is authorized to state that in Berlin it is believed that the conversation with the Emperor has been correctly reproduced. No doubt is entertained of his Majesty having authorised his interlocutor to publish the Imperial statements, in which case the Kaiser stands committed to utterances more impulsive and more injudicious than any that have yet proceeded from him. One vainly asks why was the statement published at all and why was the present critical juncture in European politics selected. The "Temps" regards the whole revelations as a fresh and notable exemplification of the sea-saw methods of German diplomacy marked by truly Machiavellian perfidy. It points out that whenever the Emperor wants to be amiable towards any Power, he goes against one or more of the others. On one occasion it was against the "yellow peril" that he appealed to Europe to combine. At another time he preached the "United States of Europe" against the rivalry of America. Again he extolled against England the idea of a "Continental league." In the published interview he favours an advance to England at the expense of France and Russia. England was pretty well aware of what was being plotted to her detriment during the Boer war when she had few or no friends on the Continent, but like France and Russia she agrees to let bygones be bygones and her understandings with those Powers have obliterated many causes of friction and distrust that then existed, all replaced by a friendly feeling and an accommodating spirit. The Emperor despite a number of unpleasant facts professes his fast friendship for England during the Boer war and since. Why then at a time when England was assailed with the grossest calumnies in every quarter—and particularly in Germany, did he not produce the reports from his military envoys in the Transvaal that would have testified to the humane and generous treatment of Boer prisoners and their women and children by the British during the war? But these reports that would have vindicated British honour were not produced. The German Press are as yet chary of comment upon the Imperial utterances. Several of them, despite the voucher given by the semi-official "Cologne Gazette," profess scepticism concerning the statements attributed to the Emperor and demand an official denial of them. But others take a very unfavourable view. The "Taegliche Rundschau" a notable Pan-German orthodox conservative organ, which is regularly perused by His Majesty, does not fear to make the following outspoken comment:—"His Majesty's words show that the Emperor William II. still continues to believe in the efficacy of personal appeals, of desperate efforts to win confidence for his own person and for his pacific aims, and of that policy which sees only the goal but fails to follow the paths by which alone that goal can be attained, which wants to take the whole world under its wing and when it creates unrest and reaps a harvest of mistrust complains that it is always being misunderstood. . . . So far this 'Lohengrin policy' has not brought us a single step forward. In our opinion indiscretions of this kind must for the future be rendered impossible, and as soon as the Reichstag reassembles the House must, without delay, demand that the uniformity of German policy shall be preserved more strictly than has hitherto been the case."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" regards the publication as most indiscreet and inopportune and describes it as a very painful incident. Such disclosures as these, says another influential journal, have hitherto been usual only before war: "The indiscretion is a blow to our foreign policy." At St. Petersburg the public tension already caused by events in the Near East is increased by the publication of the Kaiser's statements. The assertion attributed to the Emperor that he dissuaded the Russian Government from an unfriendly demonstration against England during the Boer war is resented both as being untrue and because the very fact that the Russian Government acted towards Great Britain in the most correct manner at a time when public opinion almost everywhere was against us contributed in no small degree to the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. John Stanley Hewitt, elder son of the late Mr. J. F. Hewitt, I.C.S., and Avice Alureda, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. L. Langdale-Smith, rector of Holton, Oxon.

EMPEROR OF CHINA REPORTED DEAD.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Regent Proclaimed.

DOWAGER-EMPRESS DYING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Emperor of China is dying and has been removed to the death-chamber.

It is rumoured that he is already dead, and that Prince Chun has been proclaimed Regent and his son Pu-wei, Heir-Presumptive.

The Grand Council assembled at the Palace to-day, when the Dowager-Empress, who was present, fell into a swoon.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Emperor is dead and that the Dowager-Empress is suffering from a mortal illness.

The outlines of contemporary Chinese history are little known to the world at large. The Emperor of China, who has just died, succeeded when only four years old, and the regency was placed in the hands of the two Empress-Dowagers (his Aunts), who were to act as regents till he attained his majority at the age of 15. Not many people then knew that the power in China had entirely fallen into the hands of an able and scrupulous woman. The Empress-Regent Tsu An, who is now reputed to be dying, has ruled China for nearly a half century with clearness of purpose and strength of will; she has held a position entirely opposed to the tradition of the dynasty, and her power has been paramount. She was one of the wives of the Emperor Hien Fung, who accompanied him in the flight to Mongolia, where he died. Her history includes the reign of her son Tung Chi, and that of her adopted son, Kwang Su Tung Chi. The Empress-Dowager's son, Tung Chi, died at the age of 13, and she then chose as Emperor the youngest candidate to the throne as more easily governed, and whose accession would give her a longer period of power. Her choice fell on the son of Prince Chun, whose wife was her own sister, the Empress-Dowager Tsu An.

The relations between the Emperor and Empress-Dowager have been always anomalous and intricate while his mental and physical imperfections as well as the feelings of filial deference always shown by him to his adopted mother, have increased the difficulties. Her brother-in-law Prince Chun was now in an unassailable position as father of the Emperor, but he was not a man of any capacity, and it therefore became important to bring some practical and able statesman to stand between the Empire and the civilised world. This great position was given to and held for over 20 years by Li Hung Chang.

The question of succession was not the only matter involved, as there was a vast amount of property in which many members of the Imperial family were interested, and it cannot be doubted that the Empress-Dowager's object in setting the present Emperor on the throne was to retain the control of all disturbing matters. From the time of his accession Prince Kung held the position of Chancellor of the Emperor, and during those years he and the Dowager-Empress were at feud. In 1884 the Empress Dowager instituted a fresh "coup d'etat," dimissed him, and made Prince Chun, the father of the Emperor, his successor, who was, though not of commanding ability, a gentleman, and had gained the goodwill of all by his honesty and courtesy. With his accession to power and the influence of Li Hung Chang the progress of reform began. Electric lighting, telegraphs, a scheme of national defence and a journey by sea for the Seventh Prince was carried out; audiences with foregin representatives began, and a large scheme of naval reform was inaugurated.

But the death of Prince Chun in 1890 altered the whole course of events. During these years the Empress-Regent exercised a silent and unseen, if a powerful, influence, but in 1889 the Emperor attained his majority and married. His emancipation from the Empress's control was very gradual, for he was kept in leading strings, and not allowed to assume all the functions of an autocrat.

The Empress Dowager, after the accession of the Emperor, had gone to the Palace of the Hill of Longevity, being in nominal retirement; but she never ceased to interest herself in affairs of State and to exert her political influence. She was always a power behind the throne, and it was clearly indicated that she was so by the decree that appeared some months before the "coup d'etat" in which the Emperor required all the great officers to render thanks to the Dowager-Empress as well as himself. The reforms and progress which had long been in the air soon assumed alarming proportions and the Conservative Party, the strongest in Chinese politics, became horror stricken at the headlong course pursued by the Emperor.

THE SUCCESSION.

The question of the succession had often given the Dowager-Empress cause for great anxiety and the events of 1898 brought it more prominently forward. The war with Japan and the misgovernment of the Provinces had caused insurrections in various parts of the Empire and the insurrectionary propaganda could no longer be overlooked. The Emperor was distinctly sympathetic to the reformers and the party of the Empress grew alarmed. The Emperor, under the influence of a young fanatic named Kang-Yu-Wu, had promulgated edicts of a most revolutionary nature. He dismissed his tutor who tried to teach him moderation, as well as the most eminent of his nobles. Thousands of men who held hereditary offices of great dignity were dismissed by a stroke of the vermilion pencil, and many sinecures held by members of the Imperial family, relatives of the Emperor, were abolished. The more startling edict, however, was that in future all Imperial instructions should be sent by telegraph. He established a compulsory system of free education in modern science, turning the Buddhist and Taoist Temples into schoolhouses.

At last the patience of the Mandarins was exhausted, and they appealed to the Empress-Dowager, who hurried from her Summer Palace to the Forbidden City, and took the reins of government into her own hands. The next day the Emperor issued an edict announcing that at his earnest request and prayer Her Majesty had consented to advise him in the conduct of the government and that all officials must "kotow" to her in the Throne Hall on the following morning. The Emperor's favourite, Kang-Yu-Wu, was warned by the Emperor and fled, taking refuge on an English man-of-war, but his friends and followers were captured and assassinated by order of the Empress.

This saw the end of the Reform Movement in China and the Empress continued to prosecute the Reform party with relentless severity. She was justified in adopting severe measures, for the young Emperor had despatched soldiers to take the lives of some of her supporters. The Emperor received the Foreign Envoys at the beginning of the year and the Empress received the ladies belonging in the various Embassies, treating them with the greatest civility and condescension, and presenting each with a souvenir of the occasion.

The German Ambassador wrote to the Kaiser, after one of the audiences, a very piteous description of the Emperor. "He is almost entirely under the influence of morphia and opium, is apathetic, indifferent, worn out, and absolutely wanting in capacity, and his condition has become worse since he has fallen back under the tutelage of the Empress. His life has been one of self indulgence and excess. He has no children, and is suffering from an incurable disease. The Empress-Dowager, realising how important it had become to have an heir to the throne, has adopted a son of Prince Tuan, as successor to the throne. The boy is 14 years of age, but of course he is unknown outside the Harem."

The causes that led to the late war in China, the siege of the Legation, and the flight of the Imperial Court were brought about by the increasing aggression on Chinese territory by Foreign Powers. This aroused the anger and fear of the high-spirited Empress, and she made every endeavour to stop the encroachment, threatening war if her warnings were disregarded. The Boxer agitation came on as a heavenly auxiliary, and she welcomed it gladly. That she secretly encouraged the revolution, while ostensibly opposing it, is undoubted, though at first she intended to arrest it at the moment which seemed fittest to herself. The movement, however, got beyond her control and soon became so serious that she was nearly powerless. No one can forget those terrible days of anxiety, when the Legations were besieged, in hourly danger of massacre by the Boxers and their emissaries, or the days when the news was brought that justified our worst fears. Mercifully they were not realised, and the advance of the allied troops and the capture of Tientsin averted the worst calamity. Forty years after her first flight from Peking with her husband, the Empress and Emperor, and the Imperial Court, fled from the Forbidden City.

WHAT THE EMPRESS LOOKS LIKE.

It is easy to see from this short narrative of the life of the Empress-Dowager that she is a remarkable woman, and one whose courage and daring is beyond question. She is a woman of fine appearance and though there are no authentic portraits of her there are slight sketches which show that she is handsome and well preserved. One of the few foreigners who have seen her describes her as about 63 years of age, but her hair being dyed jet black, her appearance is that of a much younger woman. Her complexion is clear and dark, and her eyes very dark and piercing; she has small and pretty hands, but they are spoilt by the Chinese habit of letting the nails grow as long as they can, and the nails are protected by gold shields, which look like long tapered thimbles. The Empress-Dowager has a slight goitre. She wears her hair according to the Manchu fashion, parted in front, and brushed smoothly over the ears, but caught up at the back over a kind of long jade paper cutter, set across her head, the ends of which are decorated with artificial flowers and butterflies, as well as crimson silk tassels.

Even her bitterest detractors do not accuse her of gross immorality. She has the nature and character of a man and probably many masculine weaknesses. She was a concubine in the Harem of the Emperor Hsein Fung, and she bore him his only son, the Emperor Tung Chih. She was then elevated to the rank of Empress of the Western Palace, her sister, who was the first wife of the Emperor, being Empress of the Eastern Palace. The two sisters were very much attached, and were made first Regents of the Emperor Tung Chih. In 1881 the first Empress Regent died. The number of women in the Imperial Harem is not precisely known. The Emperor inspects the daughters of the Manchu families at certain intervals, and chooses those he likes. They remain in the Harem till they are 25, and then return to their families if they have not borne children. If they have children they are promoted in rank, and live there permanently. It is said that when the women come out of the Harem they are in great request and are eagerly sought in marriage.

Since the time of the siege of the Legations, the Dowager-Empress has shown in unmistakable ways her desire to be friendly with foreign Powers, and above all to be civil to the ladies of the various Legations. She has received them all, no less than three times in five months, showing them the greatest civility. Mrs. Conger, the wife of the American Ambassador, is apparently her favourite, as she pats her on the cheek.

The Empress is fond of music, and a German officer who had lived in China for some years trained a small band of soldiers, and taught them to play modern favourite airs. The Empress enjoyed it extremely, but when the war with Japan broke out, she sent the band to the front, and ordered a large orchestrion instead, which was placed in her apartments at the Palace. She also took great interest in a toy railroad which was constructed in the Imperial grounds for her amusement, by a Syndicate who hoped it might encourage further railroad developments; but the Empress, who enjoyed it enormously, neither ordered more railroads, nor even paid for it. When Prince Henry of Prussia went to China, the Empress granted him an interview, without being hidden by a screen, as she was past the age of 60, at which period the seclusion of Chinese women ceases. The Empress quite recently granted interviews to several ladies who have been staying as visitors at the American Legation, in Pekin. The result of the war in China has taught her the strength and power of foreign invasion, and she is for the moment most desirous of conciliating the goodwill and support of her neighbours, while she is too clever and cunning to commit any indiscretion which would further embroil China. The last rumour, which needs confirmation, to the effect that the young Empress may have a family, will make some difference in her position and influence but she will not relinquish any of her rights without a severe struggle, and in any future developments she is sure to playm an important part.

OBITURAY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The deaths are announced of the Grand Duke Alexis in Paris and of Vice-Admiral Barry.

[Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Deacon Barry, K.C.V.O. who was born on November 27, 1849, entered the Navy in 1863, receiving his lieutenancy ten years later, and captaincy in 1862. He was Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence from 1893 to 1895, a member of the Ordnance Committee in 1899-1900. Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes 1903-04, and Admiral Superintendent, Portsmouth Dockyard in 1904. Since 1906 Sir Henry commanded the 3rd Cruiser Squadron, in which year he was created a Knight of the Victorian Order.]

THE marriage between Mr. L. C. Trelawny, 69th Punjabis, and Norah, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Madras, will take place at Peshawar in February next.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 26th September, 1908, amounted to Rs. 11,170, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year of Rs. 3,240. The total earnings from 1st January to 26th September, 1908, were Rs. 1,25,387, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 16,538.

GERMAN PRESS AND THE KAISER.

Criticism Increasing.

ALLEGED INDIFFERENCE TO NATIONAL INTERESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The topic in Berlin to-day is the "Koelnische Zeitung's" severe condemnation of the Emperor's absence from Berlin during the present crisis, and his apparent indifference to it.

The Emperor receives Prince von Bulow on Monday at Kiel, where he will attend the swearing-in of naval recruits.

The German Federal Council of Foreign Affairs held a Session, lasting for four hours yesterday, when Prince von Bulow made detailed statements on the situation at home and abroad.

The Council is entirely in accord with the assurances given by Prince von Bulow in the Reichstag.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Despatches from Berlin state that the Socialist members have proposed to the Reichstag to amend the constitution by making the consent of the Reichstag necessary to a declaration of war.

LATER.

Germany is anxiously awaiting Prince von Bulow's audience with the Kaiser at Kiel. It is beginning to be understood that Prince von Bulow's assurances for the future given to the Reichstag were made without consultation with the Emperor, whose approval is uncertain.

It is believed that yesterday's article in the "Koelnische Zeitung," condemning the Kaiser's apparent indifference to the crisis, was launched from the Foreign Office to prepare the ground for Monday's audience.

The country strongly supports Prince von Bulow.

The Ultra-Conservative organ, "The Post," in an article yesterday, said: "The richest heritage of monarchical sentiment may be squandered if heedlessly administered."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says: "A shadow lies between the Emperor and the nation. The language used in the Reichstag and by the press ignores His Majesty's great services to the Empire."

The "Norddeutsche" affirms that Prince von Bulow has kept the Kaiser informed of the feelings of the nation and hopes that the interview between them on Monday will restore confidence.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT AND DOCKING FACILITIES.

Official Repair Shops to be Opened.

PRIVATE NEGOTIATIONS FALL THROUGH.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Colonel Seely, replying to Mr. Robert Laidlaw, said: "The Ceylon Government propose to transfer their Public Works Department Factory to a site near the graving-dock, and to undertake work on ships using the dock, whether they belong to His Majesty or not.

"The Ceylon Government have been forced to take this step by the failure, after nearly three years' negotiations, to arrive at satisfactory terms with local firms for the provision of the necessary workshops.

"Shipping firms using the dock will be at liberty to entrust repairs to private firms should they so desire."

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Convictions Quashed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

A telegram from Pretoria states that the Supreme Court has quashed the convictions on the fifty-four Indians who were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for re-entering the Transvaal after having been twice deported, on the ground that they were residents in the Transvaal when the Registration Act was enforced.

THE YACHT "CEYLON."

Board of Trade Report on the Fire.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Inspector of the Board of Trade, who has been enquiring into the loss of the yacht "Ceylon," which was burned on the Solent in September, has presented a report favourable to Captain Webster, the owner, who is well known in Ceylon.

THE AMERICAN NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Metcalf Resigns.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Despatches from Washington state that Mr. Metcalf, United States Secretary for the Navy, has resigned and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Newberry.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Tabriz states that 800 Cossacks with six guns have arrived in Ain-ed-Dowleh's camp.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Teheran where crowds are demanding the Shah to fulfil his promises.

THE HAMM DISASTER.

Total Death Roll.

ROYAL MESSENGER OF ENQUIRY.

FRENCH SYMPATHY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The total number of killed in the Hamm Colliery disaster is 360.

The Emperor sent Prince Eitel Fritz to make enquiries on the spot.

President Fallieres has telegraphed his warmest condolences to the Kaiser in connection with the disaster.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The Kaiser has given 25,000 marks to the sufferers from the Hamm disaster.

Prince Eitel Fritz, who visited the scene, was greeted by the miners in the most hostile manner, and there was a lengthy uproar till the Prince received a deputation and promised to ask the Kaiser to take steps to reduce the number of accidents.

The scene at the pit-head was indescribable. Women tried to jump down the shaft, but were prevented by the policemen, who were themselves weeping with grief.

THE LICENSING BILL.

Attitude of the Lords.

REJECTION EXPECTED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

In view of a recent speech by Lord Lansdowne, the prospects of the Licensing Bill passing the House of Lords have diminished.

The "Times" urges the rejection of the measure.

The House of Commons yesterday adopted, under the guillotine, a new clause closing public houses on polling days.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Birrel, in a speech at Bristol last night, referring to the probability of the House of Lords rejecting the Licensing Bill, said that they were embarking on a dangerous course and their blood would be upon their own heads.

TRAGEDY AT A SAN FRANCISCO TRIAL.

The Mayoral Scandal.

PROSECUTOR SHOT IN COURT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Telegrams from San Francisco report that the District Attorney, Mr. Heney, who conducted the prosecution in the Municipal Corruption Scandals, was shot during the trial of Abraham Ruef for bribery, and is in a dying condition.

His assailant, an ex-convict, has been arrested.

THE BALKAN QUESTION.

Negotiations Progress.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The head Eastern question is slumbering pending the negotiations at Constantinople regarding which contradictory reports are current, but it is believed that they are making fair progress.

FRESH AEROPLANE FEAT.

Altitude Prize Won.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Mr. Wilbur Wright, at Lemans, has won the Altitude Prize on his aeroplane, having attained a height of 200 feet.

THE BISHOP OF COCHIN.

Elevation to the Patriarchate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 14.

It is believed, from private information received from Rome, that the Bishop of Cochin, now in Portugal, has been appointed Patriarch of the East Indies and Archbishop of Goa.

No official announcement has yet been received in Cochin, but this is accounted for by the fact that, though the Holy See has decided upon the elevation of the Bishop of Cochin to the Patriarchate, the appointment will only be announced at the Consistory, which will have taken place by this time.

In all probability, the Bishop will leave Portugal for India, soon after the Portugues Nuncio receives official intimation of the appointment.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Annual Convocation.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 14.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, as Chancellor of the Allahabad University, delivered an important speech at the Annual Convocation on Saturday afternoon last.

His Honour dealt with the educational progress since the passing of the University Act, shewing that Government was doing its utmost to provide the educational systems to fit the community for the varied walks in life.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

He expressed his regret that the University made no attempt to foster instruction in commercial subjects, and criticised the course prescribed in English for the Matriculation examination, and the neglect of Indian literature in the Universities. There was a moral danger involved in this neglect of Indian literature. What was there then to hold students to the faith of their forefathers? While they were largely ignorant of the thoughts and beliefs of their own people, they acquired but a superficial acquaintance with those of Europe. Their minds were like a balloon cut adrift from its moorings and soared into regions strange and unfamiliar, where, without the means of guidance, they were at the mercy of every diverse current. He sympathised, to some extent, with the view that higher education was the cause of the political troubles now afflicting the country, but thought that if Universities fulfilled the proper function, they might become the chief agents in producing prosperity and contentment.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

In discussing the relation of students to politics, Sir John Hewett said that it was necessary to draw a distinct line between controversial or partizan politics, and the study of the questions relating to the sure rights and duties of individuals. No one could dispute the axiom that every citizen should study the politics of the State to which he belongs; but surely, it was equally axiomatic that, before entering public life, he should qualify himself by a full and careful preparation. "While," said Sir John Hewett, "I think it most undesirable that students should mingle in controversial, or party politics, it is right that everybody should be brought up in a spirit of obedience to the Government under which he lives. Every religion that has had any influence over the world's history, has inculcated the duty of obedience to temporal power, and everybody should be taught to look with pride on the fact that he will one day become a citizen of no mean State or Empire. Beyond that, until he has qualified himself to enter the world and until the time has come when he can undertake the duties and exercise the right of a citizen, he should not, in my judgment, carry his connection with politics."

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 15.

The "Pioneer" commenting on Sir John Hewett's Convocation speech says it covered the whole field of University interest and activities, and was evidently felt by the audience to be a pronouncement of unusual weight and importance, and though its message was chiefly for the public of the United Provinces there were many portions which touched on features of the education question and problems over the whole country which will certainly excite universal attention.

Sir John Hewett went aside to meet the strictures passed by a fellow-countryman in a magazine article on the morality of Indian students generally. The matter being so recent no one can mistake the reference being to the article which appeared in the "Nineteenth Century" under the title of "Vision Splendid of Indian Youth," and the name not only of the fellow-countryman but of a fellow Lieutenant-Governor. At the present moment the morals of Indian students can hardly be considered to be making a prominently favourable impression on the mind of the public at large, and from other parts of Sir John Hewett's address it is clear he is alive to the fact that in some respects there is much to seek. But Sir Bampfylde Fuller's charges related chiefly to a particular branch of morality, and as regards this Sir John Hewett declares emphatically that his sweeping accusation is a gross libel on students of this province—an assurance that should be gratifying to parents and guardians as well as to young men themselves. Sir Bampfylde Fuller would no doubt explain that he was not thinking of the United Provinces at all when he wrote but of provinces with which he was brought into contact in his latter days. But after all it is not legitimate in a country like this to stigmatise the whole for a part. It would be just as fair to say that all Indian students are anarchists because we have found a vein of anarchism running through colleges of Bengal.

Educated classes here will rejoice to find that their reputation has been so strongly upheld by the head of the province.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

Bengal Chamber's Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The opinion which the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have expressed upon the recommendations of the Factory Labour Commission, so far as they affect the jute industry, is little more than an echo of the views of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, which is:

That the physique of the jute operatives shows no signs of deterioration;

That only a limited class of workers put in a 12 hours' day;

That the creation of a young persons class would lead to difficulties; and

That there is no need to reduce the hours for children, or to prohibit the employment of women before 5-30 a.m. and after 7 p.m.

THE OUTRAGE AT NAGPUR.

Several Arrests Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The following appears in to-day's "Statesman":—

Nagpur, November 14.—"A dastardly outrage was committed in Nagpur, on Thursday night, when the statue of Queen Victoria, in the Maharaj Bagh, was disfigured and mutilated. Two fingers of the right hand and the nose were lopped off, and the face smeared with a mixture of oil and tar, which streamed down the whole front of the statue to the pedestal.

"The police were on the spot immediately the outrage was discovered, and found a bottle containing the remnants of the mixture. This clue led them to the hostel of the Agricultural College, which is near the Maharaj Bagh, and subsequent investigation led to the discovery of two bottles of the identical shape and size in the quarters of Paranjpe, the Superintendent of the Hostel. Paranjpe has been placed under arrest, together with two agricultural overseers and a student of the Agricultural College.

"The statue has been covered with a white cloth and a police guard placed round it.

"The outrage has excited intense indignation, especially as it happened at a time when all classes seemed to be brought together by the opening of the Industrial Exhibition."

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 14.

A Nagpur telegram, dated the 13th November, says:—

"This morning it was discovered that the white marble statue of Queen Victoria, in Maharaj Bagh, one of the public gardens here, had been desecrated.

"The statue had been blackened with some adhesive substance, a bottle of which was found near at hand. The sceptre had been smashed and the features of the Queen partially defaced, the nose being broken off.

"It is not known at what time the outrage was carried out, but possibly during the display of fireworks last evening, when the police were engaged in keeping order at the Juma Talao.

"The statue was one by Hampton and is similar to that at Jubbulpore. They were erected in connection with the Victoria Memorials, after the late Queen's death. The Nagpur statue was unveiled by Sir Andrew Fraser in 1906.

"Intense indignation is felt here at the impertinent malice which could seek to mar the success of the opening of the Exhibition by an outrage of this kind. It recalls a similar desecration of the Queen's statue at Bombay and Lahore some years ago.

"It is hoped that the discoloration of the statue may be remedied, but the defacement of the features will be a far more difficult matter to deal with.

"There are signs that three persons were concerned in the actual defacement, while others doubtless kept watch in the gardens. The Police, under the direction of Mr. Clevelend, made a searching investigation into the affair and the result has been the arrest of Paranjpe, Headmaster of the Government Agricultural College here, together with two native overseers at the Agricultural Farm, who were brought in from Berar for work in connection with the Exhibition, and one student of the College."

WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD.

As we announced in advance Mr. Ward's production of "When Knights were Bold" on Saturday night was an exact replica of the mounting of the play at Wyndham's Theatre. That much it was quite possible to announce but it needed a visit to the theatre to realise how very excellently the whole production was conceived. Fortunately there was a large audience so that one of the best, if not the best, theatrical treats Bombay has ever had received its due appreciation not only in quality but in quantity. Of the quality of the appreciation there never could be any doubt. We have seen Mr. Ward's Company in many plays and each has served but to confirm a very high opinion formed at the outset, indeed it has done more for it has proved that the first impression did not go deep enough. We prefer not to attempt psychological analysis of the Bombay mind which has taken so long to find out that it has ready at hand for far too short a season as good a theatrical company as ever left England. Mr. Ward himself is a humorist par excellence, but he is more than that, he is an excellent judge of men and women, and his Company is one on which any manager might heartily congratulate himself. Wisely in setting out he has taken amusement as his watchword and he offers no morbid studies. Those who want mental vivisection had better not go to the Empire Theatre, those who want fun of the very best description will go once and having gone will go again and again. "When Knights were Bold" is a difficult play to perform. In the first place it is eventually a one man play, but the another had such a fund of humour that he has allowed not a single character to be dull, and despite this has placed his chief character so high in the ladder of rollicking fun that the jokes which spectacle round him serve only to show how much funnier his is himself. It is a fact which must be one of two things, a dismal failure or an unqualified success. From the first minute on Saturday night there was never any doubt as to which it was to be.

Of the story! Imagine yourself thrown back suddenly seven hundred years! Imagine a poor man in such a position with only one cigarette in his case and, though this is the very least of the situations it serves to show what trouble must ensue. But the story is too good and too difficult to tell. It has to be seen to be enjoyed, and as the play will be repeated to-night there is no need to attempt to tell it. And for those who are too lazy, or whatever it may be, to go to on the play for themselves we have only the exact reverse of sympathy.

JETTY SHOOTING CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

A Chittagong telegram, dated November 14th, states that Mr. and Mrs. D'Santos, and Mr. Martin, the accused in the Jetty shooting case, were acquitted, the jury returning a unanimous verdict.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Russian Hostility to Austria.

PROSPECT OF THE CONFERENCE FALLING THROUGH.

ACTIVITY OF THE YOUNG TURKS.

PLOT TO DEPOSE THE SULTAN SUSPECTED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Morning Post" mentions that an effort is being made to secure a postponement of the formal recognition of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by resisting Austria's demand for recognition as a pre-requisite to the conference, thus forcing Austria to decline to attend the gathering, which will then collapse. This will relieve Russia from the unpleasant necessity of proposing the abandonment of the Conference.

The above report explains a simultaneous statement by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" that Mr. Isvolky's position as Minister for Foreign Affairs is at present insecure.

Count Bobrinsky, in a speech at a Slavophile meeting at St. Petersburg yesterday, declared that if the Russian Government recognised Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina it would be forced to disperse the Douma and imprison all its members.

The Belgrade correspondent of the "Times" states that the demand for territorial compensation to Servia is admittedly beset with difficulties. If these difficulties be insurmountable, Servia urges that the annexation question remain open, and that it be not submitted to the European Conference. She hopes that so long as Europe does not ratify the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina her demands will have a chance of being considered.

Reuter's Agency reports that the Czar yesterday gave an audience to the Servian Crown Prince and the Servian ex-Premier (M. Positok) who brought a letter from King Peter asking Russia not to endorse Austria's act of annexation. The Czar counselled calmness and patience.

The "Times" states that Bulgaria, in her reply to the Note from the Powers, promises to dismiss the reserves with the colours on Monday, and not to replace them. She also undertakes not to trouble the peace of Europe and to try to arrive at a direct understanding with Turkey.

This reply is, the "Times" declares, unsatisfactory, although it does not contain definite admission of Turkey's right to compensation. The best hope or a rapid and peaceful solution of the difficulty lies in the wisdom of the leaders of Russian opinion, and the moderation of M. Isvolsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Since the Russian leaders have calmed the nation with regard to the Dardanelles, they may succeed in influencing opinion upon the demands of the Southern Slavs.

The Porte, in a circular to the Ottoman provinces, declares that the public are at liberty to purchase Austrian goods or to refuse to do so, and that demonstrations against Austria are unnecessary, inasmuch as the Government has protested against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

There is an impression that the Young Turks are massing the new garrison of Anatolian troops at Constantinople, in order to overawe the Sultan's Albanian guards and to replace the Sultan, Abdul-Hamid, by his second brother, Sulleman Effendi.

The Kaiser's Interview.

EXTAORDINARY ANTI-PUBLICATION PROCEEDINGS.

PRINCE VON BUELOW EXHIBITS CARELESSNESS.

Prince von Buelow resigned the Chancellorship of the German Empire yesterday, but it is since officially stated that he will remain in office.

The "Norddeutche Allgemein Zeitung," a Berlin journal, publishes a semi-official explantion regarding the "Daily Telegraph's" report of the interview with the Kaiser. The Emperor, it states, received from a private Englishman the manuscript of an article in which a series of the Kaiser's conversations with various English personages at different times was embodied, the motive of the proposed publication being a desire to circulate the Emperor's utterances widely in Great Britain, to serve the cause of good relations with Germany. The Kaiser sent the draft of the article to Prince von Buelow who referred the manuscript to the German Foreign Office. The latter did not raise any objections and the article was published.

Prince von Buelow on reading the article after its publication informed the Emperor that he had not read the draft himself or he would have raised objections to it. Considering himself to blame he tendered his resignation, but the Kaiser refused to accept it.

After the publication of the semi-official explanation of the Kaiser's motives Prince von Buelow went to the Imperial Palace and remained there two and a half hours.

The manuscript of the article, it transpires, passed various secretaries and heads of departments, but none of them realised its importance, apparently because it consisted of small flimsies and difficult handwriting. The Foreign Office, under the impression that the publication of the document had been decided upon, merely confirmed the historical accuracy of the facts it contained.

It is probable that Mr. Sidney Whitman who was the writer of Prince von Buelow's

recent reply in the "Quarterly Review" to articles published in the "Standard," was the author of the interview.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" declares that the Emperor's reference to the Pacific Ocean revives unpleasant recollections in China and Japan regarding his admonitions to Europe to safeguard its sacred possessions from the yellow peril.

Some German newspapers urge the altering of the Constitution to prevent the Kaiser's purely personal intervention in foreign affairs.

The "Cologne Gazette," one of the few German newspapers defending the Kaiser, believes that His Majesty's words can hardly fail to promote good relations with Great Britain. His references were of the fairest, and they contained not a trace of any taking of sides.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" asserts that it is impossible to blink the fact that the Kaiser's remarks constitute the most unpopular action of his reign.

Questionable Mining Methods.

THE WHEEL EILEN CASE.

The "Economist," commenting upon the Wheel Eilen Gold Mining Company's case recently decided in the Commonwealth High Court, remarks that beyond question the custom which Mr. Justice Higgins declared to be illegitimate, has prevailed to an extent very injurious to Australian legitimate mining interest.

American Presidential Campaign.

RIVAL CANDIDATES ON THE ISSUE.

Mr. W. H. Taft, the Republican candidate for the United States Presidency, declares that the issue is whether the trusts shall be regulated by the Republicans or extirpated under Mr. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee. The people must choose a method of revising the tariff. They must decide whether they will maintain the home market for American products, giving labour its proper rewards, or cripple industries by tariff reductions regardless of the difference between wages at home and those abroad.

Mr. Bryan asserts that the great issue is: "Shall the people rule?"

Franco-British Exhibition.

"A GREAT FACTOR IN THE LIFE OF LONDON."

The "Times" regrets the closing of the Franco-British Exhibition, "which has been a great factor in the life of London." It advises that the Exhibition be reopened next year, since a real demand for such an entertainment exists.

Rugby Football.

AUSTRALIANS ON TOUR.

The Australian Union (amateur) Rugby footballers (the "Wallabies") yesterday beat Durham by four goals three tries (23 points) to their opponents' dropped goal and a try (7 points). The game was played at Hartlepool. The Durham men were good in the loose, but the Wallabies outside were brilliant. Dix, Russell, and Mackivatt scored tries, Carmichael converting two. After half time Dix and Craig registered tries, while Russell scored twice.

The Australian Rugby League (professional) team were beaten by the Dewsbury team by three goals three tries (15 points) to nil. The Australians at times pressed strongly but were generally outplayed. Messenger was injured and could not take part in the game.

THE PRESS CASE.

Postponed to the 18th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 15.

The Simla shooting case has been adjourned till Wednesday next, for Mr. Bevan Pettman's evidence.

SEDITIOUS PAPERS IN A GHARRY.

A Student Arrested and Released.

As previously reported in the "Statesman," the police very curiously got hold of some papers, alleged to be seditious, in a trunk left by a passenger in a ticca gharry at Howrah. The owner of the trunk has been traced as a First Art student, aged twenty, of the Bangabashi College, named Khitish Chandra Mitter, of 6 Banchacam Unkur's Lane, not far from Wellington Square.

Khitish is the only son of Babu Hem Chandra Mitter, a retired Sub-Deputy Magistrate, and an invalid. To recruit his health he visited Deoghar, and for the last two months had stayed with his maternal uncle at Benares. On Monday he started for Calcutta from Benares, and two other Bengalees joined him in the train on the way. He had a trunk with him and it contained, among other things, two Benares silk sheets and some letters and papers.

When he alighted at Howrah on Tuesday morning with the other two Bengalees the trunk was taken down and he went for a carriage. The other two also went in another direction for a carriage. Getting no carriage the boy returned to the spot where he had left the trunk, but to his astonishment found that it had vanished. He came to 6 Banchacam Unkur's Lane at 1 P. M., after a fruitless search, and reported the loss of his trunk to his family.

In the meantime a coachman took the trunk to the police who found in it the papers referred to.

On Thursday evening the Puddopukur Police, with Inspector P. N. Mucherji of Muchipara and several officers of the Criminal Investigation Department, at the head of constables, raided the house at 6, Banchacam Unkur's Lane. They searched the premises most thoroughly and seized two hundred and ten articles in all.

A number of books, exercise books, letters, etc., belonging to Khitish were taken away, including some essays which, he says, he had written at the bidding of his professors, comparing the condition of India to other countries, and other compositions of his.

Khitish was arrested and taken to the Puddopukur Thana, but he has since been released on bail of Rs.500.

The accused protested that he knew nothing of any seditious or incriminating letters and that the big trunk contained only his father's clothes. His father also protested that the papers were his son's and that his son lived with himself and his wife and had never attended any political meetings.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Durbar at Belvedere.

TOUCHING FAREWELL SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

His Honour's Durbar at Belvedere was very largely attended yesterday.

The immense assembly were considerably touched, when at the close of his official address to the Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Andrew, with emotion, referred to the dramatic event of a week before, "upon which occasion that nobleman stood between me and the revolver of the would-be assassin. If you had done this for your father," continued the Lieutenant-Governor, "it would have been an act of courageous filial devotion. That you have done it for me, constitutes a deed which it is impossible for me to find language to describe, but which will form, I trust, an unbreakable bond of friendship between us for ever."

An outburst of cheering followed these words, and the assembly at a later stage again broke out into sympathetic applause when Sir Andrew closed his farewell speech with the declaration that he would look anxiously for news from Bengal in the time to come.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

A meeting was held in the rooms of the British Indian Association last evening, under the presidency of the Maharaja of Burdwan, to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of Sir Andrew Fraser, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

It was proposed to have a statue, and Rs. 25,000 was subscribed on the spot.

DR. STEIN'S EXPLORATIONS.

An Interesting Account.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 15.

The "Pioneer" published an interesting account of the concluding portion of Dr. M. Aurel Stein's adventurous journey in Chinese Turkistan.

It would be remembered that shortly before his arrival at Leh, Dr. Stein had the misfortune to be badly frost-bitten in his feet. The journey over the Karakoram passes to Leh were very trying under these conditions, but fortunately Dr. Stein obtained skilled surgical assistance before it was too late. An operation was necessary which cost the explorer some of his toes and detained him in Leh for over a fortnight, but after that he was able to continue his journey to Kashmir, where a large convoy of antiquities including thirty cases of ancient manuscripts alone had already safely arrived.

A high and hitherto quite unknown mountain region about the sources of the Khotan river offered exceptional difficulties for systematic exploration but proved of exceptional geographical interest, and despite considerable hardships and risks experienced explorers look back upon the accomplishment of this long-planned task with great satisfaction.

It will doubtless be a considerable time before the archæological results of the expedition are known; but it is quite certain that the discoveries made are very valuable and the information and manuscripts brought back by the explorer are likely to add very considerably to a knowledge of Central Asian history.

FAMINE IN THE U. P.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala.

GOVERNMENT'S THANKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 14.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has recently, in an autograph letter, transmitted his best thanks to the Maharaja of Kapurthala for the great assistance rendered by him to his tenants in Oudh during the late famine.

His Highness holds the position of senior Talukdar in Oudh, in virtue of his owning large tracts of land in the Bahraich and Lakimpur districts, granted to his grandfather for distinguished services rendered to Government in 1857.

CALCUTTA LOYALTY.

Condemnation of Anarchism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

Mr. A. Chaudhury, Barrister-at-Law, is proposing to hold a loyal meeting according to an announcement made in the Vernacular papers.

At this meeting murders, sedition and demonstrations for the anarchists will be condemned and congratulations will be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The "Englishman" is informed on very good authority, that a large percentage of the Zenana ladies, who followed the funeral of Kanai Lal Dutt, belonged to very respectable families in Calcutta.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

Accused Acquitted.

Witness Threatened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

At Midnapore, yesterday, evidence was given by Saday Chunder Jana, a cultivator, who alleged that he had been threatened by Raja Srinarain Pal for giving evidence in the case.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

Breaches on the Line.

MAILS ARRIVE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 14.

On last Thursday night the transhipments of mails from up-country was accomplished over the breaches on the railway line between Thabyedaung and Samon stations, in the Kyaukse district.

The mails, accumulated since Tuesday last, reached Rangoon at 10 o'clock this morning. No passengers arrived. It is still raining at Pynmanas.

On Thursday last the Postmaster-General and his Personal Assistant proceeded to the scene of the breakdown to supervise the transhipment of the mails.

Messages received yesterday stated that it was expected that in consequence of the floods the Minhla tank, on the Myingyan branch of the railway, would probably burst. Arrangements were consequently made to have a Telegraph Field Service between the tank and the Thazi station.

In Upper and Lower Burma, station-masters have been ordered to cease booking perishables and livestock beyond Samon and northwards until through communication is restored.

A telegram from Kanbalu, on the Mu Valley branch, which was received yesterday regarding the serious breach between that place and Kinu, reports that the ballast is being entirely carried away at some breaches and that a half section of 600 feet is gone. This is said to be due to the bursting of the bank of the old Mu canal.

The following official note was issued today:—

As the floods are subsiding gradually, the transhipment of first and second class passengers and light luggage over the breach between Thabyedaung and Samon, beyond Thazi, is now being effected, but through communication is not likely to be restored before the middle of next week.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey left Rangoon yesterday afternoon, by special train, for Maymyo. It is not likely the special will be able to cross over to Samon when it reaches Thabyedaung this morning.

INSPECTOR BANNERJEE'S MURDER.

A Young Bengali Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

The Police are still making enquiries in connection with the murder of Sub-Inspector Nundo Lal Bannerjee.

No fresh facts have come to light which would lead to the identification and arrest of the murderers. The Police believe that the assassins were men who did not live in the locality of the tragedy, but had either come from up-country or the suburbs, and that they had long shadowed the deceased.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

A young Bengali, named Dhinishnath Maitra, has been arrested at Gya and brought to Calcutta, suspected of complicity in the murder of Sub-Inspector Nundo Lal Banerjee.

KANAI LAL DUTT'S FUNERAL.

Proposed Statue to Murderer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

The "Indian Mirror" to-day says that a Bengali song was sung at Kanai Lal Dutt's funeral, the last couplet of which was:—

"Where glory decks the hero's bier,
"Up, Kanai, up to Paradise,"

and that boys sang round the corpse somewhat in the following strain:—

"Let life go, if it will, Mother,
"In thy cause,
"If we can only say
"'Bande Mataram,'"

The "Mirror" also says that some people even intend to erect a monument to the murderer in Chandernagore.

In its leader, the "Mirror" says that a decisive blow must be struck at the evil which has risen.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Indian Criticisms of Decisions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 14.

The "Pioneer" publishes the following special telegram, dated London, 13th November:—

The "Times," in an article on the proposed new rules for the Judicial Committee, refers to the Indian criticism of its decisions in Hindu and Mahomedan law, from certain of which Native authorities on those systems notoriously dissent.

The article adds that some of the difficulties impending in the formation of the Court, conversant at first hand with all the systems of law which the Committee administers, are insurmountable, while others are financial.

MUTILATED BODY FOUND.

Arms Tattooed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

A Dacca telegram, dated the 14th instant, states that the dead body of a young man was discovered yesterday about a mile north of the town.

It was horribly mutilated and on one arm was tattooed "Bande Mataram Juban Pratip," and on the other "Bande Mataram Sukumar."

VALETUDINARIAN CHRISTIANITY.

THAT highly entertaining, if not absolutely lively case, which, under the title of "Martin v. Mackonochie," is destined to play no unimportant part in the history of ecclesiastical disputes in the nineteenth century, has afforded us matter for a good deal of sober reflection. Of this, however, hereafter. For the moment we merely wish to suggest to Churchmen of a certain school a new line of defence that has been recently supplied by one of the able Counsel engaged for the defendant. In his anxiety to clear his client from any possible soupcon of impropriety in the habitual use of incense, the learned gentleman in question (was it Mr. Prideaux?) hinted that this ritualistic addition to the services at St. Alban's might have been made on strictly sanitary principles. The congregation was poor, it was composed of the dregs of a bad neighbourhood, and, in short, needed a decided fumigation. This idea is at once original and vigorous. It places Ritualism on quite a different basis, and if it does not reflect much credit on the discretion of its propounder, it at least says a good deal for that gentleman's valour. Here is a challenge flung boldly into the very face of the "Record" that even that amiably-disposed journal may not be unable to overlook. Who in the world can object to such Ritualism as this? No symbol, no doctrine—nothing but mere hygienic precaution! Let us suggest something in the shape of a catechism, that must disarm all further opposition:—

Q. What is the cope?

A. A sort of ecclesiastical overcoat, to be worn by rheumatically-disposed ministers.

Q. Can you tell me when it first came into use?

A. Yes; in the year A.D. 372, when Gregory III adopted it as a preventive against influenza.

Q. Quite right, my child; and now can you tell me why it is sometimes adorned with worked flowers and variously ornamented with fringe, gold, or satin?

A. When the case is considered severe, these things are not unfrequently added for the sole purpose of increasing its warmth.

Q. You rightly refer ceremonial to its true origin, —a desire to minister to the comfort and health of those engaged in services of a religious character. Can you tell me why candles are lighted upon the altar?

A. Yes, I can, and will. They are lighted in order that the heat produced by combustion may create an upward current of air, and thus carry off the noxious gas not unfrequently generated in crowded places of public resort.

Q. You are quite right, my child; and now let me hear you reply briefly to the questions I am about to put to you. Why is the surplice worn in the pulpit?

A. Black is a colour that is painful to the eyes. Out of consideration for those of the congregation who are affected by looking at the black gown, the white surplice is worn.

Q. What is the use of flowers?

A. They supply oxygen, and thereby counteract the injurious effects of too much carbonic acid.

Q. Why is the service intoned?

A. To strengthen the lungs of the minister and the congregation.

Q. Why is the organ to be used throughout?

A. For the purpose of invigorating the legs of the organist, and of giving plenty of exercise to the blower.

Q. You talk of exercise, my child; can you now tell me why processions in church are not unfrequently organised?

A. Yes. Exercise is in itself a healthful, and therefore desirable thing. Processions are therefore organised in church in order that the officiating clergy and choristers may have the benefit of a walk.

Q. Quite right, my child. And now, perhaps, you can tell me, lastly, why in these processions banners are often carried?

A. I can. They are to provide against rain, in the event of the roof suddenly falling in.

And so on.

On the merits of the various questions at issue in the Ecclesiastical Court we have no opinion to express, but if practices are to be defended, it is better that those who undertake to shield them should do so uncompromisingly and on intelligible grounds. If, however, there is a party in the Church of England who take their stand upon "incense as a disinfectant," we strongly recommend them to get in a supply of Messrs. Rimmel's vaporisers forthwith. Let them be sure the "Censer" by any other name would smell, not only as sweet, but a good deal sweeter to a large section of their opponents.—"*Tomahawk*," 25*th January* 1868.

LOST HOMES AND NEW FLATS.

"The homing instinct—the instinct for making a home, keeping it, taking a pride in it, loving it, returning to it from the ends of the earth—was once a characteristic of the Briton," writes Mrs. Hurd in the November issue of the "Fortnightly Review." "It was an instinct born in him and fostered by education, environment, and tradition. It may be, and possibly is, still born in him, but it is overlaid in its infancy by the conditions of life in this century.

"In these days the very rich have no homes, they have 'places'; and the middle classes in London will soon have no homes; they will have flats. A flat is specially constructed for getting away from. It is an excellent jumping off place.

"It is impossible to split essentials to homemaking into component and labelled parts. Each man has in his own minds eye a vision of what home was, or might be or is. But it is impossible to believe that in any of these private visions home is in a block of modern flats with a common staircase, common lift, and an absence of that privacy which our forefathers cultivated."

AN AUCTIONEER AS PHILOSOPHER.

At the Auctioneers' Institute, London, Mr. Arthur George Dilley, delivered his presidential address. A reaction, he said, had set in against concentration in the towns not only in England but in other countries. Whether the modern man and woman would have the inclination or ability to live in the contemplative environment of nature, addressing their minds to the routine of a small farm, remained to be seen, but he feared that the vast majority would go back into the towns, disillusioned and impoverished and more clamorous than ever for experiments of a socialistic nature.

Auctioneers were agreed in their objection to Socialism. Land was still at an attractive level of prices, and it was still possible to pick up broad acres with a rich tradition, and perhaps a beautiful house, at less than the cost of a picture or some small object of mediæval art, and they were certain to increase in value in the immediate future. In regard to town houses, he was glad to note symptoms of a slightly better demand in the last few months. It was a question whether the big outflow from Central London had not reached its maximum, and whether there were not signs of a revulsion against the trouble and expense of travelling long distances from work.

If suitably designed flats could be erected at a moderate cost near the suburbs, he thought that a practical solution of many difficulties would have been thereby found, and some of the toiling millions might yet come to live within walking distance of their place of business. They would then see more of their families and find ample compensation for the loss of their own particular garden of 20 feet by 40 feet, which except on Sunday mornings they never entered.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Foreign Opinion.

Brussels, Oct. 28 (Reuter).—Commenting on the statements ascribed to the German Emperor in the report of an interview with his Majesty published by the "Daily Telegraph," the "Independance Belge" considers them inadmissible on the part of the Emperor. It says:—

"There would be in the fact of acquainting British public opinion with diplomatic communications so serious, made in the given circumstances, such an absence of international usages that we cannot believe for a single moment that William II. took the responsibility for it. Admitting for an instant the impossible, what is to be thought of a sovereign who abuses confidential communications which have been made to him in order to turn in his favour the public opinion of a particular country and to break an international understanding which he may think is directed against him? Would it not be a veritable felony? It is not thus that the new grouping of the Powers which has been established in these latter years can be broken, or the international situation consolidated to the advantage of Germany."

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" transmits a statement upon the conversation with the Emperor from one who has not only had constant opportunities of familiarising himself with the attitude of the German Emperor and his Government towards Great Britain, France, and Russia during the past twelve or thirteen years, but who himself played a part in some of the more important events with which he deals. He says:—

"I cannot comprehend why the present moment should have been selected for revising in the form of German imperial declarations the history of events with regard to the nature of which it will apparently be for ever impossible that his Majesty the German Emperor and those who are or have been engaged in conducting the foreign policy of Great Britain, France, and Russia should see eye to eye. The necessity of the hour is surely European unity, and to raise at such a moment against two Powers—France and Russia—which are in relations of close friendship with England, the charge that in her hour of trial in 1899 and 1900 they invited Germany to join them in an attempt 'not only to save the Boer Republics, but to humiliate England to the dust,' can only have one tendency and one object—it can only mean an attack upon the present triple 'entente,' and an attempt to break it up by methods which any responsible adviser of any sovereign could hardly fail to consider imprudent and to say the least, ill-advised.

"It is certain that these assertions will not remain without some sort of a reply, and the exchange of assertoin and counter-assertoin cannot tend to clear the atmosphere of international relations at a moment like the present. His Majesty, no doubt, makes a reply difficult when he charges those who doubt the accuracy of his assertions with 'insulting' him. But if he descends into the arena of public and international controversy—into the journalistic arena to boot—how can he hope to avoid counter-assertion and even contradiction? In Germany itself royal personages do not take part in the 'Mensur.'"

After criticising several of the Emperor's statements, this personage continued:—

"Time fails me to go into all the other matters which are touched upon by the German imperial statement. The question of the German navy is a chapter with regard to which the British naval authorities and the British Government have shown that they know their own mind, and neither the unfortunate episode of the imperial letter addressed to Lord Tweedmouth nor any other official, unofficial or semi-official German representations on that subject have sufficed to make them alter it. It is singular that the question of the German navy should be discussed in the same conversation which revives the history of the German attitude towards the British South African question. At the time of the Boer war nothing was more common than patriotic meetings in the provinces in Germany under the auspices of the Navy League, the Pan-German League, or I know not what other organisations, where, before the sandwiches and beer, there was a lecture on the Boer war with magic lantern pictures, and afterwards a lecture on the German navy, also with a magic lantern, and with invidious comparisons between the weakness of the German and the strength of the British naval forces. At the time when the German Emperor delivered the speech in which he declared, 'We are in bitter need of a strong fleet,' England was certainly not the 'peril' which to the Marquis de Noailles he had represented her as being; she was engaged in a life and-death struggle in South Africa.

"Englishmen can forgive, and they certainly can forget, a great deal. I am convinced that always, and especially now, they desire good and normal relations with Germany. But they have a way, which is by no means peculiar to them, of preferring to choose their private and political friends—especially their more intimate friends—themselves. It is also their way, and this is, perhaps, more characteristic of them, to prefer friends who are not always engaged in recommending or defending themselves and accusing others. In this and in many other and graver aspects the imperial declaration may in various quarters be regarded as neither altogether opportune nor altogether calculated to achieve its professed or its implied objects."

Friday, Oct. 30.—The "Times," this morning, notes:—The statements of the German Emperor in regard to his policy towards this country continue to be the chief topic of discussion and comment in Paris and Berlin, where they are subjected to much sharp criticism and to numerous corrections.—At St. Petersburg the Emperor's utterances are regarded as an attempt to sow discord between Great Britain, France, and Russia. The assertion attributed to the Kaiser that he dissuaded the Russian Government from unfriendly action towards Great Britain at the time of the Boer war is doubly resented—first, because it is untrue, and, secondly, because the fact that the attitude of Russia at that time was perfectly correct contributed in no small degree to the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

Berlin, Thursday (Reuter).—The most influential of the Berlin papers make no comment on the interview with the Kaiser.

WHAT WAS THE MOTIVE?

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 20th from Berlin:—

What can have been the motive of publishing the conversation with the German Emperor at this particular juncture? Such is the first question put in certain quarters here, and I must say that in many instances the explanation is supposed to be a desire to put spokes in the wheels of Anglo-Russian friendship, and perhaps of the "entente cordiale." The interview itself is not of recent date, or at least is not the first interview to the general effect of the one published in London yesterday. It is not improbable, however, that similar statements were made with slight variations to more than one prominent Englishman ready to lend a willing ear to such arguments. The suggestion that the communication is to be regarded as the indiscretion of a retired Ambassador is not believed. It is further thought highly improbable that the statement can have been communicated to the Press without the approval of its august author, or at least his cognisance and tacit consent. But leaving aside all question of ulterior motive and assuming the publication at this moment to have been inspired by the sentiments to which the Emperor himself has given expression, there can be no doubt that it has failed to produce even here the satisfactory effect apparently anticipated. I have heard the interview spoken of to-day as a sort of counterpart to the attempt formerly made in Berlin to convince the United States that England was not on the American side during the critical period that preceded the outbreak of the war with Spain. Whether this view be justified or not, and giving the benefit of the doubt to all concerned, it is certain that the best-informed circles here are in agreement with the bulk of the Press in regarding the manifestation as peculiarly inopportune and likely to defeat its own ends. As a matter of fact, it is found extremely difficult to explain such an act, as, although from one point of view it may seem calculated to promote Germany's ends, it was clearly an instrument that would strike a diplomatist as likely to wound the hand that wielded it. And what becomes of the mutual confidence upon which all diplomacy is based if the secrecy of negotiations is exposed to such one-sided disclosures? It is evident that as an attempt to promote a rapprochement between the German and British peoples its effect here promises to be as insignificant as in England. The Germans recognise quite as clearly as the English that deeds, not words, are required to bring about a radical change in the relations of the two countries.

In the "Echo de Paris" yesterday, writes the "Times" correspondent, M. Andre Mevil gives an 'admirably full and, as I have been able to convince myself, an absolutely authentic account of all the circumstances attending the proposals to make pacific representations to England during the South African war.

In the course of his statement M. Mevil makes the following mordant reflections:—

"We likewise lay stress upon establishing the fact that the Russian Government would not have occupied us with a demand for mediation, and that we should not have agreed to join in that demand, had it not been for the successive suggestions of the Emperor and of Count (now Prince) Bulow. As for these suggestions we have only to bring together our recollections or to consult our archives in order to come upon frequent traces of them. We could not forget that in January, 1896, shortly after the Jamieson raid, we were told at Berlin that no infringement of the treaty of 1884 concerning the independence of the South African Republics would be tolerated; that at the beginning of the year 1899 our Ambassador had repeatedly been spoken to regarding the inadmissible pretensions of England; and that a few months later we had heard direct echoes of Imperial conversations conducted almost in every quarter, even in the theatre—conversations in which the English were nicely abused, and their power estimated as a grave danger of the future. I have just mentioned the bitter language which was employed regarding England to Count Osten-Sacken. Most fortunately all these German incitements against our neighbours across the Channel did not prevent us from maintaining towards England a correct and friendly attitude. Even the manner in which the Russian attempt at mediation was made was sufficient proof of our state of mind at that juncture."

CONCERNING LITERARY GRAVY.

LITERATURE and gravy are not often associated but they were linked together or ladled together in a bright and clever article by "Claudius Clear" in last week's "British Weekly":—

"The point I wish to make is not so much that the public are tired of gravy—gravy in literature—as that the best of our writers are very tired of it and give us almost too little.

"For a proper definition of thick gravy we go to a cookery book.

"'TO THICKEN GRAVY.

"'Rub one piece of butter the size of a walnut in a teaspoon of flour, gradually add a cup of boiling water to it, then some gravy, pouring to and fro to prevent its lumping; boil up with the remainder. The butter and flour depend on the thickness required.'

"That our ancestors were very found of gravy—the real gravy and the metaphorical gravy—requires no proof."

"Claudius Clear" then gives samples of "gravy" from Martin Chuzzlewit and from a startling sermon. Then he adds:

"Does anyone wonder that a generation subjected to the sort of stuff became sick of gravy?

"But I am prepared to maintain that our young writers in the reaction are not giving us quite enough gravy, for gravy in measure and not too thick is a good thing. I have books from three living writers, for each of whom I have the warmest admiration. They are 'Salthaven,' by W. W. Jacobs (Methuen, 3s. 6d.); '69, Birnam Road,' by W. Pett Ridge (Hodder and Stoughton, 6s.); and 'Over Bemerton,' by E. V. Lucas (Methuen, 6s.). A reviewer's parcel is like a pocketful of coins—gold, silver, and copper. Whenever you see a book by Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Pett Ridge, or Mr. Lucas, you know, you have found a gold piece.

"Mr. E. V. Lucas is a connoisseur. No one possesses the genius of selection as he possesses it, just because he is not, as anthologists usually are, a compiler. He is a man of original power, with the faculty of adorning whatever subject he touches. One is safe with these writers. They are never dry and wooden, but they are as far as possible from the unctuous, and the qualities that inspire the horror naturalis. I admire them because they avoid the heated rapture with which even great writers sometimes regard the mysteries of love and death. But it is just a question whether they are not too much restrained.

"Mr. Lucas, in particular, is very fastidious. He tells us in his own charming way how a more than middle-aged hero fell in love with a heroic and unselfish girl, and troubled himself because he was too old for her. The last chapter I inscribe:—

"'Chapter XXVIII.

"'REACHING A POINT WHERE MY HISTORY BEGINS TO BE WORTH RECORDING, I CEASE TO NARRATE IT.

"'"Naomi," I said that evening, "Dear Naomi, shall we go into partnership?"

"'She gave me her hand.'

"Mr. Pett Ridge is a little more generous, but his heroine is not exactly lovable, though she is sometimes winsome. Her letter to her husband, who is abroad for months has no adipose layer of sentiment, no moral fatness. It begins, 'My dear Husband,' it contains hints on etiquette; it addresses the absent one as 'dear husband of medium height,' and the utmost expression of tenderness is, 'Good-bye dear, dear Fred. The baby sends you kisses that are rather damp, but very sincere. I want to see you, I want to look at you.'

"This is how a supreme master has described the supreme moment of a man's life. 'I took out one of my old cards, handed it to her, and said: "Here is a reference which perhaps you may know." She bent over it, turned to me, fixed her eyes intently on mine for one moment, and then I thought she would have fallen. My arm was around her in an instant. Her head was on my shoulder and my many wanderings were over. It was broad, high, sunny noon, the most solitary hour of the daylight in those fields.'"

SUNDAY CLOSING.

Premier's Personal Experience.

RACY SPEECHES.

The House of Commons in Committee on October, 31st, passed two important clauses of the Licensing Bill, the effect of which is:—

Hours of Sunday opening in the country reduced to three.

Six-mile distance for bona-fide travellers.

Prohibition of a child under fourteen in a bar.

Extension of Welsh Sunday closing to Monmouthshire.

At the end of the debate Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Under Secretary of the Home Office, announced that the Government would extend to London the clause reducing Sunday hours. These hours at present are 1 to 3 p. m. and 6 to 11 p. m. The new hours may be one (probably 1 to 2 p. m.) about the middle of the day, and two in the evening. The main discussion yesterday was on the clause relating to the hours of opening on Sunday. The omission of the section was moved by Mr. G. A. Gibbs, Conservative member for West Bristol.

Mr. Asquith quoted the cases of Scotland and Wales where there is complete Sunday closing, as object lessons of its success. The law with regard to hotels and refreshment houses would remain, and persons who wanted food or a "cup of tea" during prohibited hours would have no difficulty.

"I am sure," said Mr. Asquith, looking at Mr. Rawlinson, "that the hon. member who is a Recorder, will bear me out with regard to the law."

Mr. Rawlinson: Speaking from the point of view of practice and not of theory, I think the right hon. gentleman would have considerable difficulty in getting into these premises during prohibited hours—(a pause)—unless he were recognised. (Laughter.)

Mr. Asquith: I can only say that I have done it before now. (Laughter.) When there had been no question of recognition. (Laughter.)

Mr. Balfour: If you prevent a man from having his glass of beer in the public-house on Sunday are you not compelling him to store whisky?

The breeziest speech of the afternoon was made by Mr. William Johnson, the Labour member for Nuneaton. "I am not one of the temperance wolves but I am going to support this clause through thick and thin." He was, however, against prohibition. "Any man who attempts to stop me from having my glasse of beer at any hour on Sunday or any other time will have a difficult subject to deal with. I always tell my children two things: First, they must go to a place of worship at least once every Sunday; secondly, they must never be late for dinner." ("Hear, hear; hear", cried members).

BEER AS WAGES.

"My father drank as much beer perhaps as any man in this world. It was part of his wages. He used to get sixpence a day, a candle to light him upstairs, and a tankard of beer. My father could stand his share. In those days they would say to my father 'John you are drunk.' But he could carry it along very well, and went about his business very straight." Members chuckled. "If I was in order I could tell you some funny things."

"Go on, go on" cried members.

"They used to say, 'John, what a red face you have,' and he would reply, well, it's not at your expense. You can have one like it if you like to pay for it.' But my father never went to a publichouse on a Sunday, though he had plenty during the week.

"I'm the eleventh child, I'm the biggest of the lot," exclaimed Mr. Johnson, squaring his great shoulders "My mother used to say I was a beauty."

The House roared with laughter. Mr. Johnson told of a church, the choir of which, respectable, middle-class men, rushed for a drink directly after the service.

Mr. G. N. Barnes contended that Sunday closing was not responsible for the prevalent whisky drinking in Scotland.

Mr. Jesse Collings was emphatic. "You are seeking to treat the whole nation as drunkards."

Mr. Herbert Samuel summed up the debate. The indications which had reached the Government during the debate had induced them to come to the conclusion that the House would favour the inclusion of London. (Loud cheering.) Consequently on the report stage an amendment would be introduced to that effect. The desirability of modifying the clause on its application to the metropolis would be considered.

The division resulted. Against the amendment, 250; for, 39; Government majority, 211.

The motion that the clause should stand part of the Bill was carried by 237 votes to 55.

On the next clause Mr. Herbert Samuel moved an amendment by which the prohibition of the presence of a child in a bar was extended to all licensed premises. It was carried by 238 votes to 61. An amendment that "child" in the section meant a child under fourteen was agreed to amid cheers. The clause was added to the Bill by 229 votes to 56.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—"The London County Association for the Territorial Force is at last taking in hand the question of recruiting, and has issued a circular letter dated Sept. 14, but only sent out within the last few days. It is signed by Lord Esher, and is only remarkable for the statement—at variance with the fact as laid down by regulations—that 'complete companies' consist of 100 men, sections of twenty-five, and squads of ten. The company establishment of 100 disappeared with the Volunteers. But the pamphlet accompanying this letter is a much more remarkable document. It contains the conditions of service, and all one can say is that if this Association has the sanction of the Army Council for the statements made therein, it is a great pity that our minds could not have been relieved earlier and on higher authority. For here it is explictly laid down that the Territorial Force is 'not for service abroad' (the words are in italics in original), and that 'no member of it can be compelled or even pursuaded to serve out of the United Kingdom.' Surely the Association doth protest too much. How does it know that a man cannot be persuaded to volunteer for foreign service? Certainly, there is no penalty for so doing. Again, condition 3 reads—'No part of the Force can be embodied for permanent service except in a great national emergency.' Putting aside a question as to what is here meant by the word 'permanent,' the sum total of these conditions amounts to precisely those of the old Volunteers. Possibly some one has been reading the Volunteer regulations as well as the Volunteer establishments, and has in error published the wrong conditions."

"THE DEEPER NOTE."

Study of Social Degradation.

Very remarkable little book has been sent to us, titled "Social Degradation: A Study in Poverty." It is by Malcolm Spencer, M.A., who is Travelling Secretary of the Student Christian Movement.

The great point of the book is that the writer likes that note which alone is important, which alone will prevail, which alone goes right down to the heart of things. He is keenly alive to three terrible things in the poverty of the poor—

(1) The physical handicap.
(2) The disruption of the home.
(3) The struggle for livelihood.

But beyond that he sees "the deeper poverty of moral opportunity which these facts involve." The writer very noticeably strikes "the deeper note" of which he goes on to speak. And it is a small gain that one who is daily in touch with the finest spirits which our universities are educating should have so sure, so profound, and so heartfelt a sense of the tragedy of poverty and at the same time the divine possibilities for men if they could but enter upon the path which leads to peace.

But the writer is well able to explain his point of view, and here is his apologia for his book:—

"Hunger is not the worst that the poor man suffers. The paralysing fear of hunger or the stinging sense of being condemned to starve in sight of luxury and in spite of honesty—these things inflict a deeper hurt upon the human spirit. It is with these latter things that we are ultimately concerned. Every experience of life has its spiritual measure. We need a deeper conciousness and a more exact appreciation of this fact in its bearing upon the experience of the poor. The present-day evil from the misery of poverty is somewhat too superficial. Till it attains the deeper note we shall lack both energy and insight for true remedial action.

"This book offers no analysis of the origin of poverty. It is preliminary to all such inquiries and intended to provoke them. From time to time it may point out the region of causes. But its particular function is to photograph the conditions as they are and read their inner meaning. One cause, however, it is bound to emphasise continually—that is, the disease itself. Poverty is manifestly contagious. The starved life produces starved characters, unfit for the strain of living. But because of the emphasis on this that we may term the personal cause of poverty, it is incumbent upon us to give emphatic recognition here to a second set of causes, viz., the economic."

The book is "descriptive of those conditions of life which tend to disintegrate character and create distress. The descriptions are collected from reliable sources, and they illustrate the social laws which spell disaster for the poor unless met by special strength of character. The poor whom they describe are those whose gifts are not of this exceptional kind, and who succumb to the destructive influences around them. The average strain of their lives passes the average capacity to withstand it.

"The use of the word 'poor,' as though it described a definite class of persons living under uniform conditions and displaying uniform qualities, is an unfortunate necessity, which the author regrets as keenly as the reader. It must be taken to stand for all those for whom the pressure of the life of material poverty passes the breaking point.

INDUSTRIAL AND MORAL HANDICAPS.

"The descriptions cover the physical, social, industrial, and religious life. The physical conditions are shown to carry inevitable weakness and disease. The poor must face life with the industrial and moral handicap of an unhealthy physical organism. The social conditions of slum life are shown to lead to decrepit and base customs and usages, amid which children's lives and characters are shaped. Whether the fault be traced to economic or personal causes in the first instance, the result is unaltered—these children grow up untrained in the habits and instincts for true social living. The industrial conditions reveal the economic pressure which condemns multitudes to continue in these degrading surroundings and work under conditions which still further retard their development and entangle their path. The religious agencies designed for their uplifting and the agencies which are designed for their relief fail to counteract if not even to understand the forces they have to meet.

"This, in outline, is the course of the book. At every point emerge big problems pressing urgently for solution, and one frets to linger and examine proposals for reform. The reader is urged to resist this impulse. The problem brought under review is too vast to allow of detailed study of its parts. Behind all sound strategy there must lie the tedious survey and mapping of the field of operations. This distressing piece of work is here attempted, and the author begs the reader to accept the limitation he has imposed upon himself. Be content for the present, he would say, to map the field. Mark the points where the stream of cause flows in. Mark the points whence lines of action radiate.

"See where the personal factor is powerful and where the economic factor rules. See how they twine around each other, how closely the texture of the problem is woven, how intricate a way must be threaded through the maze of interacting causes and results. Learn to allow for every thing, to beware of dogmatism, to shun palliatives and to distrust panaceas. Look for solution only at the end of a long process of careful thought and co-operative effort, only through the combined strength of party with party, rich with poor, the State with the individual, legislative enactment with personal reform. Above all, learn to go deeper in reading social need, to see how the material involves the spiritual, how conditions carry the destinies of character, how the souls of men are at stake, how the problem is at bottom a religious one, capable only of a religious solution."

As we have suggested, the book is an admirable one, and for those who in a brief space desire to know in what the Social Problem consists and something of the way out, the book is warmly to be recommended. Its value is increased by the list of the books which may be read by those who desire to study further. The book is only one shilling, and can be had post free for 1s. 2d. from the Manager of "Public Opinion."

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BY THE WAY.

A QUESTION OF—OF CIRCUMFERENCE.

There is—or so we are told—an "affair" in the London Fire Brigade which "has caused intense feeling throughout all ranks." We might call it a storm in a teacup but that a teacup would not hold it. It revolves round the question of—well—of "embonpoint." (We will not say that we care much for the word "embonpoint." Describe us as fat, and we shall be satisfied for our part. But it is a delicate, tactful word, and this is a delicate subject.) It would seem that there is a new regulation or policy which bars fa——embonpointish men from promotion, and that these fa——these stout fellows are very angry. They say that it is a monstrous shame. They say—stap their vitals!—that the chief officer himself is—is not absolutely averse to "embonpoint." We dare not express an opinion. It is true that an engine galloping through the streets might lose some of its romance if it were manned by a crew of rotund persons, and that a chief officer directing the fight would not look quite so heroic if he were—if he had—if his figure—oh, you know what we mean! On the other hand, we have always regarded all our firemen as stout fellows. And so they are. And so say all of us.

THE CALL OF THE WILD.

Nearly thirty years ago Miss Amelia B. Edwards wrote a charming novel—the best, in our opinion, of all her works entitled "Lord Brackenbury," in which the hero, wearying of civilised and aristocratic life, takes the opportunity, while he is walking up a hill in Italy behind his carriage, to disappear. He lives the life of an Italian peasant, marries a girl of the country for whom he risked his aristocratic bones in plucking a flower from a crevice in the amphitheatre of Verona, and suffers from no regrets for his lost estate in England. Truth ever stranger than fiction provides a parallel to this tale in the adventures of Sir Arthur Curtis. As far as our present knowledge goes, he, like "Lord Brackenbury," suddenly gave his companions the slip. It was not Italy that charmed his weary mind, but British Columbia, and, instead of settling down to a comfortable married life, he perfers, so the information from America tells us, the existence of a hermit, trapping animals and selling their skins for food. He could not have chosen a better hiding place. British Columbia is a large country, most of it virgin wilderness, and events that occur at one end of it are months old before the news of them reaches the other end. The romance is interesting to the public and more than interesting to the baronet's family, and our hope, both on their account and our own, is that it may not vanish into thin air after the fashion of the similar narrative of the fortunes of the Austrain Archduke, who was supposed to have disguised himself in the habiliments of a common sailor, taken the name of Johann Orth, and disappeared in South America. Sir Arthur's turn of mind, if true is, after all, only a slightly exaggerated form of what every younger son feels] who goes out to Canada to lead the wild, free life of cattle-grazing and treefelling.

THE CORE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

They have a way in France of pasting up in every town and village a speech made in the Chamber which is regarded as likely to stimulate partiotism, rouse people from their lethargy, or confute the arguments of those who assail some cherished national conviction. We should like to see M. de Coubertin's article in the "Revue pour les Francais," which is about England in general and our public schools in particular, pasted up in the cloisters, or what may serve as the public meeting place, in every public school in England. For M. de Coubertin has an enthusiastic faith in these institutions the fire of which cannot but communicate itself to the readers of his article. Our public schools, he says, are complete and living organisms, not mere unorganised cells, as in his own and other countries; places where boys learn to behave themselves like gentlemen, to act like men, to take the lead like men, not simply to cram themselves with Euclid and Greek irregular verbs. Our French eulogist might have gone a little further in explaining the origin and foundation of this excellent spirit. He names Dr. Arnold, naturally, and no one wishes to disparage the far reaching influence of the greatest of all headmasters. But the channel through which the manly spirit is infused into boys is the form master and the house master. On looking back at their school-days most "old boys" feel an undying debt of gratitude to the breezy and bracing English spirit emanating from the tutor, and the wise counsel given in private, and stiring harangues administered to the whole house by the house master.

INTELLIGENT USE OF BLOODHOUNDS.

While the authorities of Dartmoor convict prison declined to avail themselves of Major Richardson's offer to bring his bloodhounds down to track the escaped convicts, and preferred to spend £1,000 in searching for them in the old-fashioned way, chief constables all over the country are bespeaking the use of the dogs. This is all well and good, but there is one point that needs to be insisted upon. Major Richardson is requested by these gentlemen to bring his bloodhounds "in moments of emergency." The "emergency" should arise directly a criminal has committed a crime and has fled without leaving any visible trace of his movements. As was proved conclusively in the Seal wood it is of no use to wait till the ordinary methods of tracking criminals have failed, and then fall back on the dogs as a last resource. That may be fair enough to the fugitive; it is not fair to the dogs, nor to the public who are left at the mercy of a man with his hands dyed in blood. Major Richardson may become a great public benefactor if his own terms are conceded, and if he is called in at once. There is a difficulty, of course. It seems very hard on detectives and constables to deprive them of a chance of showing themselves the equals of Sherlock Holmes, and to throw all the glory that might possibly redound to them to the dogs. This, however, must be considered that the occasions on which dogs can be used are very few almost nothing in comparison with the cases where everything must be left to the detective.

GAMEKEEPER'S TITLE DEEDS.

When the golden age comes, if it ever does, the degrading institution known as "tipping" will be as extinct as the dodo. Future ages will laugh till they have to hold their sides on hearing that a guest had to pay heavily for the privilege of being invited to a country house, and that the so-called "entertainment," largely consisted in fleecing him for the benefit of the servants. Our sense of humour is still deficient, and we fail to grasp the supreme mockery of it all. If anything, we rivet the chains of this vile custom round us more securely every year. A case has just occurred where the owner of a shooting in Scotland actually paid his keeper nothing, leaving him to make what he could out of the guests. Consequently a guest who left after one day's sport—the "sport" on these occasions seems chiefly to rest with the keeper—and who thought he had sufficiently paid his so-called host's keeper with a tip of twenty shillings, found himself called upon to pay another four pounds to which the keeper was "entitled." Could the farce of tipping go further than this! It is already a serious matter—for anybody except an expert and lucky bridge player, or a millionaire—to accept an invitation to a country house, and soon it will be a sheer impossibility for most of us to accept such "kind hospility."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE EYES OF PLANTS.

The idea that plants may have organs analogous to eyes seems to have been first suggested by Dr. Haberlandt, who carried out some remarkable experiments on the subject. The function of these organs, according to this learned botanist, is to stimulate the leaf to assume that position which it can obtain the maximum amount of illumination. The subject of plant eyes has been further investigated by Mr. Harold Wager, who read a paper on the subject at the British Association. When the thin transparent skin—technically the epidermis—is peeled off a leaf, it is found to contain a number of cells full of clear watery sap. Each of these liquid-holding cells acts as a lens, and brings to a focus the rays of light falling on it.

PHOTOGRAPHS THROUGH PLANT EYES.

It is obvious, then, that the light falling on a leaf will be thus concentrated at various points in the substance of the leaf. And this is doubtless important in promoting the necessary chemical changes. But if these liquid-holding cells are really lenses, it should be possible to take photographs through them. This has been done, and one of the most interesting features of Mr. Wager's paper was the exhibition of photographs taken through plant eyes intead of with an ordinary lens. The result is a numerous series of images of the object taken, one for each cell. Among the photographs thus taken may be noted, a six-rayed star of black paper, the gable of a house, a tulip, a pipe, and a face.

ANALOGY WITH INSECTS' EYES.

The numerous lenses on the leaf of a plant suggest a comparison with the numerous facets in the compound eyes of insects. And it used to be believed that the impression of an object conveyed to an insect was like that which is obtained by photographing it through the skin of a leaf. A butterfly, that is to say, would see several thousand flowers for every one really existing. This, however, has been shown to be a mistake. The numerous facets of the insect's eye differ from the lenses of the leaf in this essential particular, that the images all coincide to form one impression. This was proved by taking a photograph through a butterfly's eye. In spite of the the innumerable facets only one image was formed.

SWALLOWS AS MESSENGERS.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that swallows can be trained to rival the carrier-pigeon as messengers. The experiment has been successfully tried on more than one occasion. An Antwerp trainer of pigeons sent up some pegions and swallows at the same time from Compiegne, in France, some 145 miles off. The swallows arrived at home in one hour and seven minutes. The pigeons took rather more than three times as long. On another occasion two swallows, which had been previously trained, were taken to Paris and started. They arrived at their home, Roulaix, 93 miles from Paris, in 73 minutes. And a swallow which had its nest near the Chateau Nielles-les-Ardres, Pas de Calais, sent up at the foot of the Eiffel Tower, reached home in two hours six minutes. This gives a speed of rather over 66 miles an hour.

NOTABLE FOSSIL ANIMAL FROM EGYPT.

Egypt, the land of the mummy, is proving itself to be a land rich in the more ancient preservations of nature also. Some years ago the Egyptian Geological Survey discovered a richly fossiliferous area of Upper Eocene rocks in the Fayum district. This is a part of the Libyan desert, and the site of the ancient Lake Moeris. At present it includes the shallow brackish sheet of water known as Birket-el-Qurun. Here was found the remains of that wonderful herbivorous quadruped which has been named Arsinoitherium. The current number of the "Scientific American" contains a spirited restoration of this grand old Egyptian beast, from the pencil of Mr. C. R. Knight. It is depicted amid appropriate surroundings tossing into the air with apparent ease a large animal of the wolf kind.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ENTERPISH.

The portrait and the accompanying article may be said to be in celebration of the arrival of the first skull of Arsinoitherium in America. And the story of its acquisition is the revelation of an interesting piece of American scientific enterprise. After the Egyptian Geological Survey had finished their work at Fayum, Professor Osborn obtained permission to carry on further investigations there. An army of native excavators were taken to the spot, and the result of their labours has been the discovery of the remains of 550 species of animals—a few of them, we believe, new. As an illustration of the difficulty of the work, it may be mentioned that the remains were frequently in such a crumbling state that they could not be removed from the matrix until shellac had been poured on to them and allowed to harden.

IN MEMORY OF AN ANCIENT QUEEN.

Arsinoitherium has received its name from that of an ancient Egyptian Queen, Arsinoe, the beautiful wife of Ptolemy II. (285-227 B.C.). After her death she became goddess of the Fayum. This great Egyptian beast, which was probably king of the animals of its time and place, was of colossal strength. In build it was of the elephant-rhinoceros type, and its special characteristic was the pair of immensely strong horns borne on the front of the head. Arsinoitherium stood about 6ft. high, and was about 10ft. long. It was herbivorous, browsing on the low bushes. Among the other species found is the Mœritherium, named after the ancient Lake Mœris, and supposed to be the earliest ancestor of the elephant.

BIRDS AND THEIR HABITS.

A correspondent writes:—During the spell of fine whether which commenced in Semptember, continuing till a few days ago, some rooks in several places evidently had mistaken the seasons, and had commenced to build their nests again, especially in Scotland. Something very like this has occurred here in London. In my garden there are several blue tits. They generally disappear in early summer and return about August. This year they returned as usual, but disappeared as soon as the fine weather came in at the end of September. That they were not about I could see from the fact that the pieces of cocoanut which I placed in the garden were not nibbled in any way, but had become quite dirty. Since the stormy weather again set in my little guests have come back, evidently preferring an assured existence in town to the doubtful possibilities of subsistence which are associated with the beauties of the country.

WOMEN AND SMOKING

In the ladies' club smoking rooms there are more women to be found than in the reading or drawing rooms; while in public restaurants and hotels women may be seen calmly enjoying their cigarettes, without shame or shyness. Only one objection there certainly is to all this smoking, says Lady Violet Greville in the "Graphic," and that is the effect on women's complexion and teeth. All smoking women get a muddied or sallow complexion, and the delicate, dainty perfume of freshness which formerly hung about a refined woman's person has been exchanged for the fumes of the taproom, combined with the odour of patchouli.

IRISH BLACKBERRIES.

The blackberry crop appears to play an important part in Irish agriculture. The Department of Agriculture at Dublin supplies some suggestive figures. In 1906 it was estimated that 7,506 cwts. of this fruit, of a value of £3,378, were exported from Ireland to Great Britain, and that, as a considerable quantity of the fruit was also pulped and exported among the fruit pulps, it might be assumed that the blackberry exports of that year were little short of 10,000 cwts., or 500 tons, of an approximate value of £4,500.

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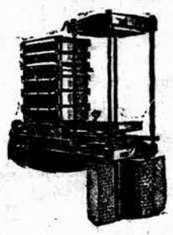
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BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.
Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
To Give a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1378.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c



EDWIN MILLS & Co.
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Established since 1839. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SUREST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus
Thomas Wilkinson & Co.
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS
FOR TEA PLANTERS.



SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.
THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

DOULTON'S
GERM-PROOF
FILTERS
BY ROYAL WARRANT.
PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.
THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.
ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CARLTON WHISKY



FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth
Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—
Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Carrill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols,.. ...	84 9/16		1-16
3 do. Rentes	97	1-2	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 9/16		7-16
3½ do. Govt. Securities,...	83 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1-16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1-16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	49 7-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·9 1/2		1-2
do. do. do. Berlin,...	20·46 1/4	1-4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·85 7/8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since	29th May
do Short London Bills		un	chgd
do. 3 months' sight	2 1-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight,..	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills,..	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 500,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 3/8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver—Weak.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 100,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 20,000

COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots ... ... Moderate demand.
Futures ... ... Easier.
East Indian ... ... Dull.
Manchester ... ... Steady
Total Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 400 ,,
Imports ... ...12,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·05+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 3/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.
4·69	4·67	4·66	4·67	4·67

unchanged.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
4·68	4·68	4·69	4·67 —01

unchanged.

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 83,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 63,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ... 8,000 ,,
Do to Continent ... ... 43,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·25—10

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·03—05 } Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to bearish week end statistics.
Do. do. March 8·89—03 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—8 7-8—unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·76—82
Do. do. March 8·79—03
Closing Tone—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 10.110 Bales,
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...476,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...102,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent...185,000 ,,
Do. do. to Japan ... 4,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...911,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...705,000 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.— ... d. 3 3/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.— ... 4 5/32d. Sellers.
Months—November-December.
Fair Red Cocanadas—C. I. F.— ... d. 3 1/2
Cocanadas Ginned—C.I.F.— ... d. 3 3/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore 49 3/8 Nov.-Dec.—Havre—Done —Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.
Metals:—
Copper Braziers 877
Yellow Metal... ... ...6 3/8d.
Bar Iron:—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp ... ... £ 4 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... £ 5 10 0
Arrivals:—
"Garscube."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [14TH NOVEMBER, 1908

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Case Sova	71,250	London	Cox & Co
1 Box Sova	30,000	Aden	Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros
858 Bars Silver	17,20,936	London	Chartered Bank
970 Bars Silver...	17,12,067	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bul-	6,400	do	K R Motishaw & Co
561 Bars Silver...	9,43,461	do	Mercantile Bank
721 Bars Silver...	12,39,549	do	National Bank
42 Bars Silver ...	72,685	do	S Ramji&Co
211 Bars Silver...	3,66,830	do	Yokohama
196 Bars Silver...	3,29,253	do	Indian Specie Bank
802 Bars Silver...	13,86,524	do	Comptoir National
3 Bags Rupees ...	7,000	Verawal	A A A Jolil
6 Bars Silver ...	11,000	Karachi	B Jassamall
1 Bundle Sova ...	600	Owarka	M Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rs ...	2,046	C Mandvie	

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th July.
Money:—
Borrows for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.
Exchange:—
The market has been unchanged to-day and there has been very little doing. Several Banks would buy bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight for the mai but very few have been offered. The general rate for T. T. was 1s. 3 27-32d. but occasionally 1s. 3 7-8d. was available, the enquiry being trifling. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27-32d. to 7-8d.
On-and Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
Forts—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight,..	198 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	15 1 3-4
Colombo—30 days' sight ...	369

Government Paper:—
The Market opened steady at 94 9-16 ready and 94 1-2 for the settlement. Business during the day has been on a small scale and at the close rates are not altered.
We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	94·9
1st Settlement	,,	94·8

Bullion:—
On Friday Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 23 1-16 for ready and two months' delivery, but the New York quotation was 1-8 lower at 49 7-8. Locally the market opened at 58 11-16 ex-duty but the tendency has been quiet and at the close the quotation has fallen to 58 9-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are also quieter. Bar gold is steady.
We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58	12	6

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The market opened with prices a trifle easier in some cases, but there is still an absence of enquiry from exporters, except for this month's delivery in which a small business is doing in Khangaum on stamped bales, and in Bengals. Mills are also enquiring for Khangaum for November delivery, and are buying ready new Bengals. At Colaba rates were weaker, particularly for Broach, and closing prices were as under:—
QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	232	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach	225-6	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	195½	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	196	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	189	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	189	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	180	,,
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	163 1-2	,,

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 Bales
Total Imports ... ... 16,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·69	4·67	4·66	4·66 —01

unchanged.

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.
4·67	4·67	4·69	4·69	4·67
unqd	—01	—01		unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is steady with rather more enquiry.
We quote:—

Ready... ...	Rs.	8 4 0	B. T.
May	,,	7 15 6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—
This market is also steady at the following quotations:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 8 0	B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	,,	9 8 0	,,
Apl.-May Brown Delhi ...	,,	8 2 0	R. T.

Gingellyseed:—
The market is quiet but steady with only very moderate business passing.
We quote:—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	45 8 0	
Mimbara	,,	46 8 0	
White Khandeish	,,	47 8 0	

Poppyseed:—

Ready...	Rs.	9 10 0	B.T.
Ap.-May	,,	9 9 0	R. T.
Tone—Firm.			

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs.	30 8 0	
Apl-May	Rs.	5 14 0	R.T.
Tone,—Steady.			

Cottonseed:—
Ready ... Rs. 23 8 0 to Rs. 27 0 0
Jan-Feb ... Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Steady.
Groundnuts—
Jan-Feb ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.
Mowraseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 15 0 B.T.
Tone—Firm.
Wheat:—
Prices are again steadier.
We quote:—
White Delhi, April-May...Rs. 5 9 0 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ,, ... ,, 6 0 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,470
India	68 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	54 1-2

Mills:—

David	480
Empress	370
Framji Petit	1,615
Kohinoor	835
Manockji Petit	2,359

Presses:—

New Mofussil	c. d. 680

Miscellaneous:—

Badham Pile & Co	129
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	350
Telephone & Co	33
Treacher & Co	600

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	580
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley ,, ...	415

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	3,859	bales.
Wheat	3,017	cwts.
Linseed	954	,,
Rapeseed	56	,,
Gingellyseed	7,972	,,
Poppyseed	14	,,
Groundnuts	152	,,
Castorseed	2,355	,,
Rice	2,461	,,
Myrabollams	2,011	,,
Cottonseed...	1,374	,,
Mowraseed...	2,273	,,
Gram	3,474	,,
Joowar	1,508	,,
Maize	316	,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 1-2		1-16
3 do. Rentes	97	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	62 9-16	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	99 1-3		1-16
*Bar Silver in London	23 1-16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1-16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	49 7-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46 1-4	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 7-8	un	chgd
Discount Rate of England Rate	2 1/2 p.c.	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 2 months' sight ...	2 1-4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1 3-8		1-8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Is. 3 29/32d.
The sum of £265,000 part of amount set aside on behalf of the Secretary of State for India has been relieved.
*Closing Tone of Silver,—Weak.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots ... ... Easier with moderate demand
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 300 ,,
Imports ... ... 16,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·01—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3/8+3-16

Future Delivery Prices:—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-April
4·70	4·69	4·67	4·68	4·68

+01

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
4·69	4·69	4·69	4·68

+01

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports... ... ...52,000 bales.
Do. do. last year ... ...48,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 4,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ... ... 6,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·35+10

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·12+09 } Advanced on bale support and shorts covering, and declined partially under realizing.
Do. do. March 8·87+07 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—8 7-8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·81+05.
Do. do. March 8·85+06.
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 2,700,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian 103,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ... 4,930,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	50,000 Bales
,,	Sold on Speculation	2,000 ,,
,,	Sold for Exportation	1,000 ,,
,,	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	84,000 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	5,000 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	134,000 ,,
,,	Stock	455,000 ,,
Surat's	Week's Sales	700 ,,
,,	Sold on Speculation	100 ,,
,,	Sold for Exportation	nil
,,	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	500 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	100 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	nil
,,	Stock	9,0000 ,,
Afloat	American	310,000 ,,
,,	Indian	2,000 ,,

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore 49 1-2 Nov.-Dec.—Havre—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6¾ unchgd.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 4d. Value.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS.

	Earnings for Oct. 1908.	Increase or Decrease on previous year.	Increase or Decrease since 1st January, 1908, over corresponding period last year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traction—Horse	Nil	— 66,871	—8,43,515
Do. Electric	1,75,903	+ 94,612	+11,34,326
Lighting and Power Supply*	37,549	+11,502	+96,185
Rs.	2,13,452	+39,243	+3,86,996

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,470
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	68½
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 ,,	1,560
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	68½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¼ c.o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	16,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	824	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nill.	xd 155 132
Bombay Ice Mfc.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	350 270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	124
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 208
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	457½
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	22
Syndicate	P. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co. Limited.....	G. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 11½ 52
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 220
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	600

C&B

By Special Warrant — Purveyors to H.M. The King.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

"Schiedmayer Pianofortefabrik"

(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER)

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Specially built for Extreme Climates. Built in solid cases;

AND ARE OBTAINABLE ON THE DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM OR CASH.



Mignon Horizontal Grand 7 octaves, 5 ft. 5 1/2 in. long, and 4 ft. 8 in. wide, Rs. 1,600.



Upright piano, 7 octaves, half oblique, 4 ft. 1 1/2 in. high, 4ft. 9 in. wide.....Rs. 850

Upright Grand Piano, 7 octaves, 4 ft, 2 1/2 in. high, and 5 ft. wide .....Rs. 950.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S Opinion of the SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

"THE TONE IS SUPERB"

PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

Sir Edward Elgar writes:

The Schiedmayer Piano arrived quite safely. The tone of the instrument is superb, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to play upon it.

CERTIFICATES FROM

Albani, v Bülow Carrenuo Da Motta. Essipoff, Krieg, Henselt, Hofmann Kluberg, Krebs, Lamond, Liszt, Mascagni, Mottl, Paderewski, Patti, Rubenstein, Saint Saëns, Stavenhagen, Sgambati, Etc., Etc., Etc.,



Upright Drawing-Room Grand overstrung, 4 ft. 4½ in. high, 5 ft. 2 in. Wide, a very handsome piano ..... Rs. 1,100

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, "SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK"

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Fashionable and Elegant Walking Sticks.



A choice selection of smart English made sticks, with artistically designed crook or straight handles, mounted in Sterling Silver, Hall marked from Rs. 2-8 each.

Real English ash plants ... Rs. 1 each.
English Cherry Sticks ... ,, 1 ,,
,, Whangbee Canes ... ,, 1 ,,

Riding Canes, beautifully covered with plain brown leather or pigskin Rs 3-8 each

McALPIN & HUGGETT, WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

"CLEVELAND" TWIST DRILLS.



Style 106 Taper.



Style 108 Straight.

We have large stocks of all kinds in all Sizes.

The best is always the cheapest, buy the "Cleveland" and you will get the best.

To be had from all dealers or from the Sole Importers;

NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.,

19, HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.



MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

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A Famous Remedy for all Irregularities.

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...MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

...RE-WALKING AT MANGROL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

...MANGROL (KATHIAWAR), NOVEMBER 11.

...x extraordinary event took place here yesterday ...ning. A Syed named Rajabali, a Panjabi, came ...n here and claimed that he could walk upon ...ing coals quite unhurt, and not only that, but ...ould make others also walk. Consequently, by ...order of the Sheikh Saheb (Chief) of Mangrol, ...oss-shaped pit, two feet deep, two feet wide, and ...e ten or twelve feet long, was dug up in the ...re (chok) of the Palace, and filled with forty ...nds of firewood. The place around the pit ...enclosed by string, tied to some spears, and ...n of the spears had a piece of green cloth tied ...he top, in a shape of a flag, written with the ...d "Ali" in Arabic. The whole of the Palace ...k was crowded with eager spectators ...struck dumb and impatiently desirous of know... what would happen. The fire was burning ...lously, and emitting such an intense heat that the ... around it found it quite unbearable. When all ...ood was burnt to coals and the pit filled with ...m, the said man performed an ablution (Wazu) ...d changed his clothes, putting on a green Kafani ...roud) like a long shirt, and a piece of green cloth ...nd his head as head-gear. Having observed the ...ove preliminaries, he began to recite the Islamic ...mulæ of faith (kalma sharif) and the names ...Panjetan-i-Pak (Mohamed, Ali, Fatma, Hasan ...Husein) in a solemn way, and then, sprinkling ...he rose water upon the burning coal, and ...ing a spear in his hand and loudly uttering the ...ma sharif,) he jumped outright into the burning ..., and walked through, quite unhurt, at a ...derate pace, to the amazement of all the ...tators. Coming out at the opposite end, he ...ain did the same and asked if there was any ...an desirous of following his example. Two ... the servants of the Sheikh Saheb got ready, ... made them put off all their clothes, ...d asked them to recite "kalma," if they ...ew, patted their backs and made them pass ...rough twice, one by one, without the least injury. ...hen he sat down on the ground out of the pit, ...d ordered one of the men to fill a vessel with the ...rning coals and throw them over his head. This ...ing done, he salaamed the Sheikh Saheb, and ...e curious and wonderful proceeding was over. ...e other men who had ventured in, when asked ...eir experience, replied that they had only felt as ...they had walked on some hot ground in summer. ...either their feet were burnt, nor any marks left on ...em.

TANJORE.

TANJORE, 9th Nov.—A Durbar was held here on ...turday evening last, presided over by Mr. M. J. ...Connell, Superintendent Telegraph Department, ...uth Indian Division, to present the "sanad" of ...an Sahib, conferred by the Government of India ...Mr. Abdul Karim Sahib, Government Telegraph ...pector, Tanjore. The Durbar was attended, ...ongst others by Messrs. P. O'Brien, Sub-...visional Officer, Trichinopoly; W. Laford, Tele...ph Master, Negapatam; E. S. Scott, Sub-...visional Officer, Quilon; G. Bullocks, Sub-...visional Officer, Madura; A. Pitcher, Telegraph ...perintendent, South Indian Railway, Mrs. ...tcher, Mrs. Chatterton, Rao Bahadur K. Srinivasa ...llay, Rao Bahadur A. Annasawmy Thevar, Mr. ...A. Vandayar, Mr. T.D. Saminatha Iyer, Municipal ...airman, and Mr. M. Abraham Pandithar.

MR. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH.

...In presenting the "sannad," the Chairman said:—...He had hoped that one of the Directors of the ...legraph Department, who had been touring re...tly in Southern India, would have presided over ...t function. But, owing to pressure of business ...d lack of time, that Officer was, much to his own ...gret, unable to attend. And so, it happned that ...on him had devolved the pleasant duty of pre...nting to Khan Sahib Abdul Karim the "sannad" ...the title which the Government of India had ...ferred upon him as a personal distinction for ...ny years of loyal and meritorious service in the ...legraph Department. The speaker had often ...rd people woder why the Government conferred ...ward or a title on any person and ask what he ...ld possibly have done to deserve such ...honour. All sorts of insinutations, mostly ...omplimentary, were made as to how ...why the decoration or reward was granted. ...in the present case, he did not think the most ...ping critic could find fault either with the reci...nt or the reason for his selection. Perhaps it ...uld interest the meeting if he gave them a brief ...ount of the services rendered by Khan Sahib ...dul Karim. In April, 1882, Abdul Karim, ...en a lad, joined the Tanjore office as a peon, ...o months later, the Sub-Divisional Officer, ...ing he was smart and willing, took him into his ...ice as Sub-Divisional peon. A year later, he was ...omoted to lineman; he rendered excellent service ...ring this time, and impressed his superior ...icers so favourably that he was promoted to ...ird grade Sub-Inspector; to second grade in June, ...88; and finally to first grade in February, 1893; ...that, in the short space of eleven years, he had ...en from the lowest to the highest rank which he ...uld attain in his branch of service. To many ...the audience that might not appear out of the ...dinary; but those of the Department could un...rstand that a man must be very much out of the ...mon to have obtained such rapid promotion, ...f that it could only have been obtained by con...ent good work. Since his promotion to the first ...de, Khan Sahib Abdul Karim had carried out his ...ties cheerfully, intelligently and promptly, so that ...subordinates and officers respected him and trust... him implicitly. But there was yet another ...son, and he had no doubt that it was the real ...use of his name being submitted to the Govern...ent of India, which marked the Khan Sahib out as ...orthy of the recognition of the Government. It ...as now nearly 27 years since he joined the Depart...ent, during which time he had served under many ...ficers, each with different ideas and different tem...raments, and each of whom had, from time to ...me, to record his opinion of the work and conduct ...f the men under him. Under such circumstances, ...would not be susprising if his service sheet con...ined a few unfavourable remarks, for none of them ...as perfect. Yet the speaker could assure the audi...nce that from the first page of his personal register ...o the last page, which was written up a few months ...go, not one unfavourable remark was to be found. ...urely, such a record was something to be proud of ...nd deserved every recognition. Such was the record ...f Khan Sahib Abdul Karim; and the speaker only ...sted that all of them there present, whenever the ...me came to pass on their work to younger hands, ...uld have as good reason to look back with pride ...d satisfaction on their life's work as had Khan ...Sahib Abdul Karim. It had given the speaker ...e greatest pleasure, and he spoke on behalf of all ...he members of the South Indian Division, to have ...en able thus publicly to acknowledge the ...od service rendered by Khan Sahib Abdul ...atim here at Tanjore, which, he understood, was ...he native town of the Khan Sahib. Addressing ...he Khan Sahib as he handed the "sannad" to him, ...Mr. O'Connell said;—"Khan Sahib, in presenting ...to you this "sannad," I have been directed by the ...Director-General to offer you his sincere congratu...lations and to these I add my own and those of all the members of the Department in the South Indian Division; and I trust you may live many years to bear the title which your good service has won."

Khan Sahib Abdul Karim tendered his dutiful thanks to H. E. the Viceroy for the honour conferred on him. He also thanked his departmental superiors who had always been kind to him and who took every opportunity to lay before the Government the humble services rendered by him.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 10th Nov.—The 1st Sherwood Foresters have gone into camp some distance from Bangalore on the Tumkur Road for three weeks' field training.

I understant that when H. E. Lord Kitchener is here next month he will inspect the Imperial Service Lancers and Transport Corps.

Jensen, the Mystic, gave an entertainment at the Bowring Institute last night and has promised that half the proceeds will be given to the Hyderabad Relief Fund. There was a fairly large audience and the performace was very entertaining.

The septic tank that was constructed in connection with the new slaughter houses which are situated to the north of Cleveland Town has, apparently, not proved quite the success that was hoped of it, and the result is that a very objectionable smell has prevailed in the northern part of the town to the annoyance of the residents.

I have been favoured with an advance copy of the annual report of the Principal of the Baldwin Schools which is to be presented at the distribution of prizes which takes place to-morrow. The report presents many interesting features of the past year's work. The following are extracts :—

The year under review is an interesting one, because it marks the last of that period of experiment, which was entered upon six years ago, when the Board of Governors of this institution launched the project of developing this school on the lines of an English boarding school. Up to that time, the institution was small, and, to some extent insignificant. There was no suitable dormitory. The boys were housed in structures erected for private residences and there were none of the conveniences so essential to a proper boarding school. It was an open secret that some amongst the Governors of the schools at the time had doubts as to the expediency of a bolder venture. But the faith of those who felt that God had a larger future in store for us prevailed, and we embarked upon the project of spending Rs. 12,000 on a dormitory with fittings. At that time the scheme seemed daring. We raised every pie of the money needed and Sir James Bourdillon opened the Toussaint Memorial Dormitory on the 18th June, 1904. As we look back over the quadrennium, those seem now to have been the days of small things.

This year, arrangements have been completed whereby we shall be able to place at the disposal of our patrons dormitories, dressing rooms, lavatories, and other conveniences, the equal of which it would be hard to find elsewhere. During the past six years I have travelled practically over the whole Indian Empire, studying at first hand the question of European education and its correlated subject—the boarding school. It might be stated that every educationalist of any weight knows that the conditions peculiar to life in India are such as to make it impossible to merely transplant an English boarding school into Indian soil. The plant withers and dies. It would be out of place here to go into all the reasons why this is so. But I mention it simply to emphasise the fact that such a school as this cannot be run on pre-conceived ideas, and one must approach the problem with an open mind to be able to comprehend its difficulties and peculiarities. This we have endeavoured to do, and the fact that we have support from Karachi in the west to Burma in the east, and are to-day the largest Protsestant boarding school in South India—perhaps in all India—goes to show that our endeavours have not been in vain.

Just now the air is thick with discussions regarding moral training in schools. But we have always laid the utmost streets on this, and have taken pains to surround our youth with the highest and most elevating influences possible. We make it hard to do wrong and easy to do right. This, with careful supervision, has, we believe, developed a high and healthy moral tone in the school. We think that the moral development depends a great deal on the personnel of the staff and the atmosphere created by them.

I wish something can be done to increase the scholarships given by Government, especially to those who pass the Middle School examination. Parents find it hardest to give their children a High School training, and considering the number of scholars in Bangalore I fear that three scholarships scarcely meet the needs. It will be better if scholarships were not offered for the Primary examination as very few, if any, parents, in Bangalore at all events, take their children out of school before they come to the Middle School standard.

The following figures show our growth and standing.

	No. on rolls.	Boarders.
1906	...133 ...	... 83
1907	...183 ...	...120
1908	...194 ...	...124

We have not only held our own but have made a small advance on last year, our accommodation, however has been so limited as to necessitate my admitting boarders by registering their names. Next year, we shall be able to take about 50 more and then all will be comfortably housed. We are deeply grateful to our many patrons who have patiently borne with the inconveniences which have resulted from the limited accommodation at our disposal this year.

Nature study received fresh impetus when Mrs. Coates came in July. A large number of object lesson pictures, clay models, etc., have been purchased, and no effort will be spared to make the study of nature both fascinating and instructive. We are determined in all our work to avoid mere cramming and so look upon this subject as one of the most important means of developing habits of thought and observation.

Stenography is a compulsory subject in all the classes of the Middle School department and is taught by Mr. Rockey. I had hoped to introduce type-writing as well, but have not been able to do so this year. I have the matter under consideration and trust that in my next report I shall be in a position to say that the subject is being taught.

Besides replenishing articles broken we are adding about £20 worth of material to our stock in the Lee-Warner Laboratory, and thus hope to be well equipped for work in Physical Science. Mr. Lipp has devoted much time to the careful teaching of the science in the High School classes and has succeeded in making the subject much more interesting than I, with the little time I can afford to devote to laboratory work, had been able to do.

We have entered into an agreement with the Municipality of the C. and M. Station whereby a portion of a tank about 100 yards from the school may be fitted up as a swimming bath. We are deeply obliged to you, Sir, for the interest you have taken in bringing this project to a successful issue. Some of the Commissioners have suggested that we place this bath at the disposal of the other European schools of the Satation. I am glad they have faith in our large-heartedness and in the excellence of our arrangements for the education of the youth of Bangalore. Of course, we shall. What we have is not for ourselves but for others; not swimming bath only but dormitories, class-rooms, library, laboratory and the rest of our splendid equipment are all at the disposal of those who will pay a fee for the use of them.

Captain MacLean writes as follows regarding the Cadet Corps:—"I think the Company has distinctly improved since last year. Their drill is excellent. The strength of the Company is now 121 as against 108 last year; 28 recruits have joined this year. I have again to thank Captain Stevenage for the great trouble he has taken with the Company. He is a most efficient officer, thoroughly capable of instructing his Company both in drill and shooting. He is also one of the most regular attenders at parade. I consider the company in a thoroughly satisfactory condition." I need scarcely add that what Captain MacLean says of Mr. Stevenage in his work in the Company is true of the rest of his work.

The Board of Governors have sanctioned an extentsion to our sick ward, so that when we re-open in January we shall have more accommodation than we have hitherto had. We have appointed a specially skilled matron to look after the sick, and Captain Mahoney is assiduous in his attention to the children.

We have been considerably helped by the monitors in the maintenance of good discipline. I believe in the monitorial system and am grateful to the seniors for the help they have rendered and for the example they have set.

We have been building since March of last year. We are tired of the sound of chisel and hammer and saw. We hope to be done by the end of this year. Mr. J. D. Legge, C. E., has carefully attended to all the details of the many projects in hand and Mr. Stephens, in spite of his many duties has been good enough to allow us to call upon him for such help and advise as we have needed.

The staff has worked hard and whether it be teachers, matrons or other members of the boarding staff, I have no hesitation in saying that we have a corps of workers who are loyal to the best interests of the school.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 8th Nov.—The rain and gloomy weather have at last disappeared and we are revelling in brilliant sunshine again. Indeed the weather is as perfect as it is possible to be here; the nights are delightfully cool.

We are to have a rare musical treat on Tuesday night when Mr. Herbert Wither's Concert Company pay us a visit on the way to Madras.

Polo has been going stronger than ever for three days a week, on which about ten men turn out to play before an admiring crowd of sporting ladies.

Captain Fraser and all District Officers have returned to Trichinopoly, so the 75th Carnatic Infantry pitted its full team against the Gymkhana on Saturday, which resulted in a very hot game as both sides were equally matched. Mr. Morell hit the first goal for the Regiment, which was equalised by Mr. Cotterell hitting one for the Gymkhana. Then Mr. Ormsby hit one for the Gymkhana which was equalised by Major Graham hitting one for the Regiment. The winning goal for the Gymkhana was made by Mr. Du Pre Thornton by a difficult near side-stroke. He also hit a fourth goal just before the bell rang but was ruled off-side. Score:—Gymkhana, 3 goals; 75th Carnatic Infantry 2 goals.

The sides were as follows:—

GYMKHANA.		75th Carnatic Infantry.	
Mr. Cotterell	... 1	Mr Morell	... 1
Mr. Du Pre Thornton	2	Capt. Fraser	... 2
Mr. Ormsby	F... 3	Major Graham	... 3
Mr. Medlicott	(back)	Mr. Dawson	(back)

DELHI.

Nov. 9.—The weather has been cloudy and threatening the last few days, Saturday night looked like rain before dawn, but to-day is fine again and mild. The sun is still powerful at mid-day, uncomfortably so, to those who happen to be out in it without the shelter of hoods or sunshades to their conveyances.

A smart shower would be welcome, as it would lay the dust, and clear the air for there is still a good deal of fever and pneumonia. The city seems to be the worse off and the European residents in the city, or near it, are still the victims of malaria which seems to brood over the place and will not be driven away.

No doubt the unsanitary state of things and the want of cleanliness has much to do with it. The principal streets are in a filthy condition. Those who are obliged to transact business, and take their daily drives through these are filled with disgust at the sights to be met with, and the odours that assail them from the various heaps of rubbish left at the sides of the roads instead of being cleared away.

Delhi Cantonment that used to be considered the tidiest and cleanest end of the station seems to be now the most neglected. The roads are certainly swept but the sweepings find their way into the drains and hedges at the sides to poison the air. All the damage done to houses during the monsoon is still "en evidence," the "debris" of compound walls blocking up portions of the way (the principal drive through cantonments). As the houses are built on either side of the roads and most of them have suffered, is it to be wondered at that the place presents a forlorn appearance—a contrast to the cantonments in other stations which are spick and span with neat rails and walls and hedges to the houses? We have had two months of fine dry weather—quite time enough to remedy the evil effects of the rain. Annual white washing used to be a cantonment rule a few years ago, and was strictly carried out every autumn.

On the other hand, the landlords of the houses in Civil Lines are raising their rents and it is hard for those with limited incomes to change their quarters or to think of shifting from this end to the other.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

Arrival in London.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by her daughter, Queen Maud of Norway, and the Crown Prince Olaf, who was dressed in red in the Norwegian national costume, left the Villa Hvidore at a quarter to eleven on Oct. 30, for London. Princess Victoria and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia travelled with them.

King Frederick, Queen Louise, and King Haakon went with the party to the Klampenborg station, where the Danish Hussar officers presented flowers to Queen Alexandra.

The Queen's sister, the Empress Marie of Russia, and her brother, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, joined the travellers at Roskilde.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BALMORAL.

With his usual forethought, the King has devised a plan by which the workmen at Deeside shall have ample employment during the coming winter, improving the conditionss at Balmoral, which are somewhat antiquated.

The stiff parterres are indeed exactly as when laid out by the Prince Consort.

The new scheme will be supervised by Lord Redesdale, who was also instrumental in laying out the grounds at Sandringham and Windsor. The Castle is to be provided with a new main entrance, approached by a broad drive, more amenable to the requirements of motor-cars than the present narrow winding one.

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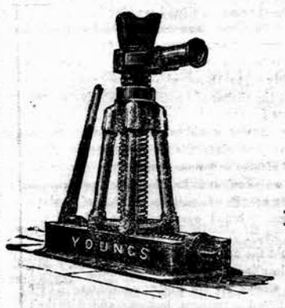
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